

PERKINS' REPORT TO HOUSE TODAY RAPS ROOSEVELT

Refuses to Accept the Message Seeking to Explain the Secret Service Allegations—Questions His Motives.

ALLEGES HE'S RUDE

Scorns President's Language As "Without Basis of Fact, Unjustified and a Breach of House Privileges."

WASHINGTON—The Perkins special committee made its report today on the portions of the President's message referring to the secret service.

The report contends that the President's language was "unjustified, without basis of fact and a breach of the privileges of the House." It says that the House declines to consider any communication from any source which is not respectful. It recommends that the part of the President's annual message referring to the secret service be laid on the table. It also recommends that all of the recent special messages on the secret service be laid on the table.

Mr. Perkins of New York, chairman of the special committee, presented the report. It led off with a quotation from the annual message, in which he said the limitation of the secret service could benefit only the criminal classes, and that the chief reason for the action of Congress was the fear that members might be investigated.

The report then continues: "Understanding this language to be a reflection on the integrity of its membership and aware of its own constitutional duty as to its membership, the House, in respectful terms, calls on the President for any information that would justify the language of the message or assist it in its constitutional duty to purge itself of corruption."

"The President in his message of Jan. 4 denies that the paragraph of the annual message cast reflections on the integrity of the House; attributes to the House 'an entire failure to understand my message'; declares that he has made no charge of corruption against any member of the House and by implication states that he has no proof of corruption on the part of any member of this House."

"Whether the House, in its resolution of Dec. 17, correctly interpreted the meaning of the words used by the President in his annual message, or whether it misunderstood that language, as the President implies, will be judged now and in the future according to the accepted interpretations of the English language."

"This House, charged only with its responsibility to the people of the United States, and its obligation to transmit unimpaired to the future the representative institution inherited from the past, and to preserve its own dignity, must insist on its own capacity to understand the import of the President's language."

"We consider the language of the President in his message of Dec. 8 unjustified and without basis of fact, and that it constitutes a breach of the privileges of the House; therefore, be it

"RESOLVED: That the House in the exercise of its constitutional prerogatives, declines to consider any communication from any source which is not in its own judgment respectful and be it further

"Resolved, that the special committee and the committee of the whole House on the state of the Union, be charged from any consideration of so much of the President's annual message as relates to the secret service and as above set forth, and that the said portion of the message be laid on the table; and be it further

"Resolved, that the message of the President sent to the House on Jan. 4 being unresponsive to the inquiries of the House, and constituting an invasion of the privileges of the House, by questioning the motives and intelligence of members in the exercise of their constitutional rights and functions, be laid on the table."

Chairman Perkins, in speaking on the report, said that the question for the committee to decide had been whether the portions of the President's annual message applying to the secret service were couched in such form that a proper regard for the dignity of the great legislative body should forbid their reception. "We are of the opinion," he said, "that portions of the message do constitute a breach of the privileges of the House and that therefore following the precedent set in similar cases, the House should decline to consider them."

Tillman Accuses Roosevelt in Big Land Fraud Case

WASHINGTON—Fac-similes of correspondence and other evidence which, if substantiated, will prove most damaging to Benjamin R. Tillman, senior senator from South Carolina, accompany a letter

Here's How the President Fared In Congress Today

The "Perkins report," read in the House, snubs President Roosevelt for his annual message wherein it pertains to the secret service and its alleged connections with Congressmen.

The special message of the President, in reply to the rebuke of the House, is laid upon the table and the executive's motives in submitting it questioned.

The Senate adopts the resolution of Senator Culberson, questioning the authority of the President to permit the United States Steel corporation to absorb the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company.

Representative Tawney, on the floor of the House, declared that the President had "misquoted" him in his answers to the House resolution calling for direct evidence against members of Congress to show where they feared the secret service.

MEDICAL MEASURE PASSES HOUSE IN VERMONT STATE

Green Mountain Legislators Do Not Oppose Amendment to Measure—Referred to the Senate.

MONTPELIER, Vt.—The Vermont House of Representatives last evening passed without debate the Senate bill relating to the practice of medicine and surgery after proposing an amendment which will undoubtedly be concurred in by the Senate by adding to the end of the last section the following amendment: "That the provisions of this chapter shall not apply to persons who merely practice the religious tenets of their church without pretending a knowledge of medicine or surgery."

This amendment was urged at a hearing given on this bill Tuesday evening, and it is understood to pertain to the practice of Christian Science. No opposition in any form appeared to this amendment either in committee rooms or on the floor of the House, as it was considered eminently fair and just.

CHANGES URGED FOR INSURANCE

Commissioner Will Recommend the Prohibition of Companies Making Loans on Mortgages.

The annual report of Insurance Commissioner Hardison will contain the following recommendations:

1. That any insurance company be allowed to take additional classes of risks of a kindred nature, if at the same time it increases its capital;

2. That companies be prohibited from investing in mortgage loans;

3. That companies be allowed to invest in loans upon the security of their own policies, not exceeding the legal reserve of the policy;

4. That domestic companies be authorized to place with companies authorized in Massachusetts any insurance of the class they have the right to transact but do not desire to cover by their own policies;

5. That in all cases where a person acts as an insurance agent or broker, such act shall be conclusive evidence of compensation;

6. That domestic insurance companies shall be subject to the laws of this commonwealth in transacting their business in other states;

7. That the law requiring a copy of the application to be attached to each policy be made more clear;

8. That a fraternal beneficiary insurance company which divides its members into classes, any one of which is assessed a rate which purports to be level for the whole period of life or after some specified age, shall ascertain annually the amount which each of said classes pays for the death fund in excess of its own current mortality cost, and shall hold such excess and the interest accretions thereon for the benefit of the classes which contribute to it.

SIX CLERKSHIPS FOR REPUBLICANS

Six important clerkships of committees of the Legislature were awarded today, all going to Republicans.

Rep. Roger Wolcott of Milton, son of former Gov. Roger Wolcott, is made secretary of the committee on railroads; Rep. Amos T. Saunders of Clinton, clerk of the judiciary committee; Homer A. Hall of North Adams, clerk of the committee on public health; Rep. Frederick T. McClatchey of Pittsfield, clerk of the committee on water supply; Rep. Clifford H. Dickson, also of Pittsfield, clerk of the committee on public service, and Rep. William G. Mosley of Needham, clerk of the committee on taxation.

EQUALITY SOCIETY DEBATE ON TARIFF A KEEN DISCUSSION

"Prosperity Based on Injury to Foreigners Is a Nation's Curse," Declares William Lloyd Garrison.

Arguments for free trade and protection were presented by William Lloyd Garrison and Col. Albert Clarke, secretary of the Home Market Club, before the Boston Equal Suffrage Association for Good Government at 6 Marlborough street.

"Protection is founded on the separation of human governments, not on geographical divisions," said William Lloyd Garrison. "Mere political and imaginary lines make our close neighbors in Canada as much objects of jealousy as the inhabitants of Asia. If tomorrow Canada and the United States were to unite, trade would pass unhindered the invisible boundary line, each country receiving the mutual benefit of free exchange. Yet the laws affecting trade and wages would not alter a whit."

"Every great wrong with which the world has contended has presented excuses on ethical grounds. Slavery was for the good of the negro, as upon it his Christianity depended. The subjugation of the weak is always defended on the ground of duty to the enslaved. Slavery cursed the slaveholder as much as the slave; it turned the nature of the master into that of a despot. Such is the result of imperialism upon a nation, and protection furnishes a similar parallel."

Colonel Clarke said: "If the United States were to adopt the policy of free trade, it could not do better than to adopt the present law of England, upon which it could hardly improve. Yet the present feeling in England is coming to be that free trade is a failure. At the last election 45 per cent of the voters wished to return to a protective tariff."

"Diversity of labor is an essential to a country, and protection makes it possible. If you say that the large industries need no protection, you say the truth, but you are overlooking the fact that there are allied industries and smaller ones making the same commodity that would be crushed out by foreign capital, if the laws of the country permitted it."

"Tin plate is cheaper today under protection than it was 20 years ago, when we did not manufacture it, because of increase in production."

WASTE OF WATER CALLED NEEDLESS BY CITY ENGINEER

He Says House Meters Would Not Pay, but Existing System on Mains Should Be a Saving.

City Engineer William Jackson, an expert on Boston's water supply, admits that there has been a great waste of water, but the installation of individual meter service as demanded by Governor Draper in his inaugural address would be very costly and involve a complete revision of charges.

He says that the existing meters on the mains would effectively stop the waste of a proper appropriation for its operation were made, which is not.

The Governor recommended that the city should be compelled to comply with the law of 1907 requiring individual meters on all water services installed after Jan. 1, 1908 and an annual equipment with meters of 5 per cent of the service unmetered.

Engineer Jackson said that there was no doubt that house meters would tend to reduce the consumption, but such a system would also decrease the income of the city from the water users.

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MONOMOY CREW FACES ICY SEAS

CHATHAM—A two-masted lumber-laden schooner covered with ice and flying signals of distress was sighted near the Stone Horse shoal early this morning.

Capt. Joe Kelly and his crew of the Monomoy Point life-saving station put out to the distressed vessel. It was learned that in swinging at her anchor she had knocked a hole in her hull.

About an hour later the Monomoy station, three miles further north reported that the vessel was heading the tide which seemed to indicate that she was still afloat, and that there was a chance to work her around Monomoy Point to a safe anchorage under the lee of the Handkerchief shoals.

No fears are entertained as to the safety of the crew if the vessel should sink, as there is no doubt of the ability of Captain Kelly to bring them to land if necessary.

Four Monster Battleships for U. S. Navy

Sea Experts Astounded at Secretary Newberry's Proposal to Build Twenty-five Thousand Ton Vessels.

WASHINGTON—Naval officers and experts, even the most enthusiastic advocates of the "all-big-gun" type of battleship, are fairly stunned by the demand of Secretary of the Navy Newberry that Congress authorize the building of four battleships of 25,000 tons displacement. This is 4000 tons in excess of the largest ship now in the navy, which is the Florida. These four ships, it is estimated, would cost \$8,500,000 each, or a total of \$34,000,000.

Such monster vessels, if constructed, would be by far the largest, most powerful and most costly afloat, and, if armed and engined in proportion to their tonnage, would be more than a match for anything in commission, laid down or projected in our own navy or that of any other power.

They carry the idea first embodied by England in the famous Dreadnought, a long step nearer the point where the dead line imposed by mechanics and materials will have been reached.

The opponents of these fabulously costly engines of war will undoubtedly fight the project with all their might. The last Congress authorized but one of the four battleships then asked by President Roosevelt. Considering the temper of the present body toward the outgoing administration it is believed that Mr. Newberry's plan will have a rocky road to travel.

Secretary Newberry, before the House committee on naval affairs, urged the adoption of his recommendations for expenditures aggregating \$80,000,000 in all for concluding the construction of 30 warships of various types. The secretary was accompanied by Admiral John E. Pillsbury of the bureau of navigation.

Secretary Newberry told the committee that the new battleships asked for should be of the heavy single caliber, all-big-gun type, and added that it was desirable that a squadron of eight of these ships be completed as soon as possible.

Beside the battleships he said that the navy should be provided with four new scout cruisers, 10 destroyers, four submarines, three colliers, one repair ship, one ammunition ship and two mine laying ships.



TRUMAN H. NEWBERRY.

Secretary of the Navy who asks Congress to authorize the four biggest battleships ever built, for the American fleet.

It is reported that President Roosevelt will soon appoint a commission of civilian and naval experts to draw up a plan for the reorganization of the navy on the idea of the general staff system prevailing in the British navy.

This presages an elimination or subordination of the bureau system. Paul Morton, ex-secretary of the navy, will probably be chairman.

Peace Society Protests Against Increase of Navy

A remonstrance against the further increase of the navy has been sent to Con-

gress by the board of directors of the American Peace Society, signed on behalf of the board by Robert Treat Paine, president, and Benjamin F. Trueblood, secretary. The communication says:

"We, therefore, call upon the Congress of the United States to do a splendid and beneficent act for the welfare of an overburdened people of all races. We ask you to refuse to go further in the ruinous and extravagant expense of warships. We ask you to help replace international suspicion with mutual confidence and friendly good will. We believe it will not be long before all nations will gladly follow the reasonable and civilized lead of the United States in this course."

STATE'S UPPER BODY CONVENES

Initial Message of Governor Draper Relates to List of Pardons Granted by His Predecessor.

The Senate was called to order at 11 o'clock this morning with prayer by Senator Melvin S. Nash of Hanover in the absence of Chaplain Horton.

Governor Draper's first message was received transmitting the record of pardons granted by his predecessor in 1908. Ordered printed.

Senator Spaulding of Cambridge introduced a resolve for renewal of the contract with Little, Brown & Co. for printing the proceedings of the supreme judicial court. Referred to committee on judiciary.

Senator Fiske of Boston moved to take from the files of last year the petition of B. Frank Woods and others for an act to compel hotels and lodging house keepers to equip their gas fixtures with automatic extinguishers. Referred to committee on rules.

Senator Turner of Fall River offered an order to permit the committee on public charitable institutions to visit the institutions of the state. Referred to committee on rules.

An order by Senator Stevens of Somerville to instruct the clerk to make up the pay roll of the Senate for compensation for travel was adopted.

Senator Dickinson of Springfield introduced Electric Light Company of that city in regard to underground wires. At 11:20 the Senate adjourned to 2 p. m. on Monday next.

NEW POSTMASTER FOR HAVERHILL

WASHINGTON—The President sent to the Senate today the following nominations:

Charles M. Hoyt, to be postmaster at Haverhill, Mass.

Fred Morris Dearing of Missouri, to be secretary of legation at Havana, Cuba.

William K. Wallace of Colorado, to be third secretary of embassy at Tokio.

Leland Harrison of Illinois, to be second secretary of the legation at Pekin.

LAWSON GRAND JURY WITNESS.

Thomas W. Lawson received \$1.35 from the county of Suffolk today for less than one hour of his time. He had been summoned before the grand jury as a witness, and when he left the court house he carried the clerk's certificate for his witness fees.

GOOD GOVERNMENT MEN RESOLVED TO KEEP UP THE WORK

Encouraged by the Choice of Seven Aldermen Indorsed by Organization—Demands Honest Officials.

VIEW OF LEADERS

Problem of Non-Residents—Party Lines Should Be Wiped Out—A New City Charter Is Needed.

The fact that seven of the nine candidates for the Boston board of aldermen receiving the largest number of votes at the city election in December had been indorsed by the Good Government Association is taken as evidence that that association exercises a potent influence in Boston municipal affairs.

There is apparent disposition on the part of the most thoughtful and progressive voters to heed the recommendations of this non-partisan organization. The significance of the outcome of the election has called forth many timely comments of appreciation which are here given:

LAURENCE MINOT, chairman of the Good Government Association—

"The recent election resulted in the choice of seven aldermanic candidates which were recommended by the association. This is very gratifying and all that we could hope to do."

"But the most striking thing about the election is the character of the six members comprising the minority of the board. Under our system of election these were chosen by the element in the community who are opposed to the association."

"I feel that public appreciation of our work is growing. In the next election, which will include the choice of a mayor, I hope the influence of the association will be fully felt."

"Our secretary, Edmund Billings, has gone to Italy as a representative of Massachusetts to assist the victims of the earthquake, and his absence will throw an additional burden on the executive committee, but the work of the association will go on without interruption."

ELIOT N. JONES, attorney at law, and a member of the executive committee of the Good Government Association—

"I think the result of the last election was very encouraging. We feel that we have an organization equipped to get the information which voters want and can use. This election indicates that the voters appreciate this fact and take advantage of the information we give them."

"We are prepared to keep on with our work just so long as its usefulness seems to warrant it, and the indications of the recent election are that the usefulness of the movement is increasing."

JOHN MASON LITTLE, prominently identified with real estate interests in Boston, and a member of the executive committee of the Good Government Association—

"We do not propose ever to be satisfied until we accomplish what we several years ago set out for, namely, to arouse the people of Boston to the necessity of having clean and honest men in the city government. While that is our ultimate object, we must take some little satisfaction from time to time if we make progress toward it."

"The last election was satisfactory to the extent that it went, in the election of the seven candidates indorsed by the Good Government Association; it was not satisfactory, however, to see men elected for the six other places, some of whom are no credit to the city, to put the least objectionable construction on it."

"The city of Boston is peculiarly situated in that enormous numbers of people who do business and make their living

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AGAIN POSTPONE JORDAN TRIAL.

The trial of Chester Jordan, which was set for Feb. 15, has been set forward to spring by Chief Justice Aiken of the superior court, at the suggestion of District Attorney Higgins.

Weather Forecast

The mercury shows a tendency to rise today. Weather experts expect the cold snap to end with milder weather for the Eastern and New England states Saturday. There was a slight fall of snow this morning in Boston and more is in prospect. In the middle West and lake regions, where the cold spell was first felt, the weather is decidedly less severe. Sunday is scheduled to be fair.

Observations at 8 a. m. in Boston: Temperature 13 above zero; sky cloudy with snow; wind north, 20 miles an hour. High tide at 12:27 a. m. and 12:37 p. m.

Following is the forecast: For New England: Generally fair tonight; Saturday warmer; light northerly to easterly winds, excepting strong on south coast.

For Boston and vicinity: Generally fair tonight and Saturday with gradually rising temperature; light northerly to easterly winds.

THREE FIRES COST NEW YORK OVER A MILLION DOLLARS

High Pressure Water System Is Successful, However, in Extinguishing a More Disastrous Blaze.

NEED NO STEAMERS

NEW YORK. — The high pressure water mains have proved their value in fighting three dangerous fires which caused an aggregate damage of \$1,350,000 in the district below Fourteenth street.

The fires started within an hour of each other and had it not been for the high pressure system the damage would undoubtedly have reached a much higher figure. The new system saved the night, and the Mayor, looking on at the fire, seeing the apparatus at work for the first time, expressed his satisfaction. Chief Croker was enthusiastic.

The first alarm came from the triangular building at Franklin, Leonard and Hudson streets, occupied by wholesale grocers. The damage was about a million dollars.

Within an hour came alarms from 600 Broadway, a millinery and lace dealers' loft building, and 113 Bowery, a clothing factory building. At the former place the estimated damage amounted to \$250,000. The Bowery fire was extinguished with a loss of about \$75,000.

The Leonard street fire, the firemen said, was the worst of the year. When they arrived flames were shooting from every window in the high-pressure hose was coupled on all the danger was over.

The building, a six-story one, was occupied by three firms—the Lipton Tea Company, of which Sir Thomas Lipton is the head; E. C. Hazard & Co., importers and jobbers; and Crandall & Goodley, wholesale grocers.

It seemed as if nothing could save the building, or the surrounding property for that matter. From far off the flames could be seen leaping high in the air. Then suddenly, all within a minute or so, the flames began to die down under a pall of smoke and steam. The full complement of the high-pressure lines had got to work.

Within a minute and a half the flames had vanished. In 10 minutes Chief Croker was able to send away much of the apparatus, which was then needed in other parts of the city.

SOUTH STATION TRANSFER ROUTE

A plan which is expected to expedite getting to the South station and accommodate many people living in the Back Bay, the West End and other sections of the city has been put into force by the Boston Elevated Railway Company. The Clarendon Hill, Somerville, cars which heretofore have had their terminal in Boston at Park square, reaching it through Charles street, have begun running through to the South station from Park square via Eliot, Tremont, Boylston, Washington and Summer streets. Returning to Somerville, these cars follow the same route reversed.

The new plan is adopted as a result of a petition circulated by Frank S. Murphy of Charles street, which was signed by several hundred people and was presented to the elevated railway officials.

This will supplement the transfer at the Boylston-street subway station, which goes into effect next Wednesday.

SEEKS TO HELP HUB FRUIT MEN

A bill to provide that the prohibitive Sunday law shall not apply to the retail sale of fruit, and drawn by Senator Doyle of Boston, was read in the Senate today and referred.

Senator Hibbard of Lowell presented two bills which were read and referred, one on petition of William B. Sproule to prohibit compulsory vaccination, and one on petition of the Middlesex county commissioners for additional school and dormitory building additions to the county training and training school at North Chelmsford near Lowell.

In the House, bills were read and referred to prevent speculation in theater tickets and to provide for a representation of Massachusetts at the exposition at Seattle. The bill provides for board of manager of five persons and permits an expenditure not exceeding \$12,000.

TRAFFIC TRIALS GIVEN MORE TIME

Police Commissioner Stephen O'Meara has taken occasion to express satisfaction at the manner in which the drivers of teams have worked with the police for the successful trial of the new street traffic regulations, and in a general order just issued commends all concerned and extends the time of trying out the rules for a period of nine days.

BENBOW CITY, ILL., IN FLAMES.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Benbow City, four miles from Alton, Ill., seat of the large Standard Oil plant, is afire and is said to be doomed. Through the burning of the telephone exchange communication with the village was cut off at 5 a. m. today.

PERKINS' REPORT RAPS ROOSEVELT

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by President Roosevelt to Senator Hale as chairman of the committee on appropriations.

The case which it is sought to make, through data gathered by secret service agents of the government, would involve the senator in western land deals of a fraudulent character. New developments are expected Saturday.

Senator Tillman was manifestly laboring under great excitement when seen, but restrained himself, saying, "I will reply to the charges of the President at the proper time from my seat in the Senate."

Senator Hale expects to call the appropriations committee together on Saturday and lay before it the communication from the President.

Mr. Perkins declared that there was not the slightest ground for the charge that fear of investigation had influenced Congress in its secret service action.

"It is dangerous to the republic," he continued, "that a large portion of the people should have their confidence shaken in the judges who interpret the law; it is equally dangerous that their confidence should be impaired in those who enact the laws, and the duty devolves upon the law makers not to allow the integrity of their motives to be lightly questioned."

"No legislative body will be respected by the people unless it respects itself. We are jealous of the honor of the nation; we should be equally jealous of the honor of our institutions."

He said that, although unfit and dishonest men were sometimes found in Congress, with few exceptions, the body was composed of men of integrity, whose vote is determined not by fear of the people, but by an honest regard for the public service.

Mr. Perkins quoted the President as saying that he held Congress in high regard, and then added:

"It would, therefore, be a thing to be deplored, if, as a result of any unfortunate inadvertence of language, any untoward combination of words, an expression should remain in his message which might be interpreted by the people as lessening the dignity, and thereby weakening the authority of Congress."

"If Congress listens tamely and timidly to reflections upon the character of its members, and its honesty of purpose, it will deserve, and it will certainly receive, the contempt of the public."

"The Congress of the United States today exists as a result of centuries of struggle for popular government. Let every man who is to vote on this question vote in a manner which seems to him most worthy of the traditions of which we are the heirs, of the institutions of which we are the protectors and of the people of whom we are the representatives."

SENATE HITS PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON.—Senator Culberson's resolution asking for an opinion from the judiciary committee as to the authority of the President to permit the steel trust to absorb the Tennessee Coal & Iron Company was today adopted by the aid of 25 Republican votes.

The Republican senators who openly criticized the President by voting with the Democrats were:

Aldrich, Borah, Bulkley, Burnham, Burrows, Clapp, Dick, Dillingham, Foraker, Frye, Fulton, Gamble, Hale, Kittredge, Long, Lodge, Nelson, Piles, Stephenson, Sutherland, Wetmore, Clark, of Wyoming; Scott, Warren, Perkins.

JORDAN MARSH CO. TO BUILD ANNEX

One of Boston's Best Known Department Stores Begins Work on Erection of Nine-Story Addition to Building.

The Jordan Marsh Company is about to erect a nine-story addition, with a total floor space of about 300,000 square feet, to its already extensive place of business. The new building will flank on Avon street to Bedford, a distance of 222 feet, while the frontage on Bedford street will measure 223 feet.

The work of demolishing buildings now on this site, including numbers 10 to 50 on Avon and numbers 22 to 48 on Bedford street, is under way and the work on the new addition will be started early in March. The building probably will be ready by the first of September.

Winslow & Bigelow of Boston, who 10 years ago drew the plans for the building now occupied by this firm at the corner of Avon, Chauncy and Bedford streets, are the architects of the new building, which will be of simple design and in harmony with the building to which it will really form an addition. It will probably be built of terracotta on a steel framework. There will also be a large basement and subbasement.

There will be access to the older building from each floor, practically as there is at present.

SKATING IS GOOD IN CITY PARKS

The park department has issued the following skating bulletin:

Franklin field, good; Columbus avenue playground, fair; Savin Hill, good; Gibson street, good; Ashmont, good; Neponset, good; Strandway, fair; Commonwealth park, good; Charlestown, good; Wood Island, good; Cottage street, good; North Brighton, good; Roslindale, good; no skating on Franklin park.

ITALIAN DEPUTIES CONVENE TO VOTE AID TO SURVIVORS

Chamber Today Considers Rebuilding Plans and Commission Will Study San Francisco Reconstruction.

NO TAX ON VICTIMS

ROME.—An extraordinary session of the Italian Chamber of Deputies was convened today to enact legislation for the relief of the quake survivors. The most important scheme that will be considered will be that for the exemption from taxation of the people of Messina, Reggio and the other stricken towns.

The rebuilding of Messina and Reggio will also be considered. The sentiment is largely in favor of rebuilding on the present sites and a commission will be appointed to consider a comprehensive plan of construction that will make the new cities practically immune from destruction by future quakes.

Regulations as to height, materials, and the character of foundations, will be adopted. Commissions will be sent to San Francisco, Japan and other places that have suffered from earthquakes to study the methods they have employed to guard against future destruction.

It is believed the work of clearing away the ruins can be begun within a month.

Brockton Italian Relief Fund Growing Steadily

BROCKTON.—City Treasurer E. Francis Pope, appointed by Mayor Kent to receive donations for the relief of the Italian refugees, has received a check for \$75 from the treasurer of first Church of Christ, Scientist, of this city.

Many of the Brockton donations, including the \$1000 contributed by ex-Gov. W. L. Douglas, were sent direct, so it is impossible to tell the aggregate amount contributed by this city, but it is believed to be about \$2000.

Quake Situation Better and U. S. Fleet Not Needed

ROME.—The situation in the quake district is improving daily and by the time the four American battleships now en route to the quake zone reach it there probably will be nothing for the American ships to do except land their extra supplies.

The Italian government intimated today that there was no need of more battleships on the scene. The soldiers have the situation well in hand and the food and supplies are being intelligently distributed among the refugees who are in need. Lawlessness has been practically suppressed and the fires are under control.

It is probable that the Connecticut, Vermont, Minnesota and Kansas will do no more than stop momentarily at Messina and that no soldiers will be landed. These ships will then proceed to other Italian ports to carry out, as far as possible, the original program of visits.

The relief ships Culgoa and Celtic, however, will spend several days in the devastated districts, distributing their cargoes of provisions and supplies, which are greatly needed.

The exodus from the stricken cities is now so nearly completed that a very few ships can meet the requirements.

Bay State Sympathizes With Stricken Italy

On motion of Senator Doyle of Boston today the following resolution of sympathy was adopted and will be sent to King Victor Emmanuel of Italy:

"Whereas the kingdom of Italy has been visited recently by a great misfortune in the sudden and unexpected loss of thousands of lives and the destruction of much property, therefore,

"Be it resolved, That the General Court of the commonwealth of Massachusetts hereby records its deep regret for the loss of so many human lives and extends to the people of Italy its heartfelt sympathy in their affliction."

"Resolved, That the secretary of the commonwealth be directed to send a properly attested copy of these resolutions to the King of Italy."

This resolution was referred to federal relations.

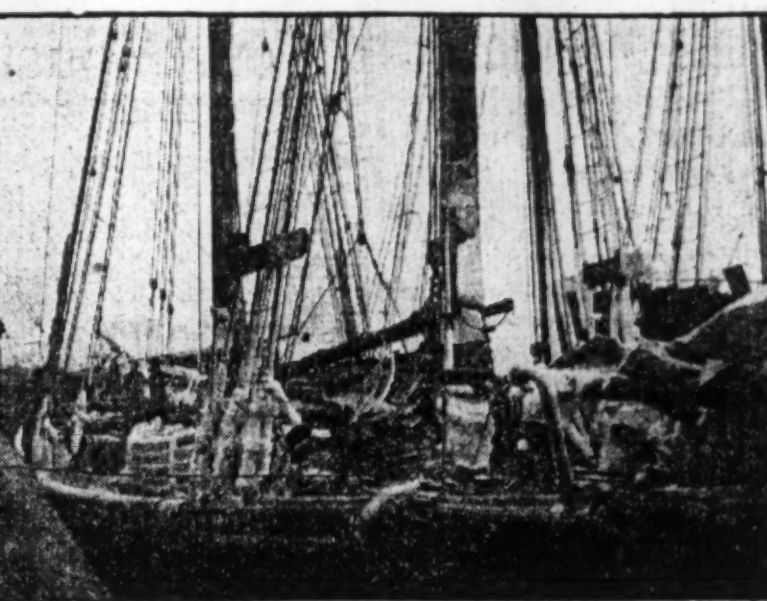
A NEWS CORRECTION.

Owing to a mistake in the news reports Thursday The Christian Science Monitor said that Naval Attaché Bernadon was to be put in charge of the American relief supply agency at Messina. The name should have read Reginald Belknap, instead.

MELROSE GIVES BALLOT RECOUNT

A special recount has been voted by the Melrose aldermen for the benefit of Joshua T. Nowell who, according to the election returns in Melrose on Dec. 8, was defeated by Stanley S. Porter and George E. Manser. The recount, to be made by a special committee of five aldermen, will take place Monday evening.

Schooner Caught in Icy Gale



SCHOONER FRANCIS J. O'HARA,

Off-shore fisherman at T wharf with decks, dories and rigging encased with ice after rough trip.

With tons of ice on her decks and her rigging encased with frozen spray, the Boston fishing schooner Francis J. O'Hara, Captain Publicover, is lying at T wharf today.

The O'Hara is in from Nova Scotia after a profitless trip, owing to the severe weather, which made it impossible for the men to get the dories out much of the time. This is not all of the schooner's troubles. While crossing the Bay of Fundy in a howling gale Tuesday night, her mainsail was blown to ribbons.

Because of the heavy seas no one but

the man at the wheel kept the deck, and he was lashed to prevent his being washed overboard. So low was the temperature the steersman was relieved frequently to prevent his becoming frozen.

Wednesday night, while the schooner was nearing Boston her job was blown away, and she made slow progress the rest of the way.

So much ice has accumulated on the vessel that it will be impossible for her to go to sea until it has been chipped and cut away.

BEGGARS INFEST RAILWAY STATION

Ingenious Methods Adopted by Professionals to Persuade Boston Passengers to Part With Their Cash.

Passengers using the South station have been solicited for aid with great frequency during the past few weeks, and it has become apparent that a number of professional beggars are making that place their headquarters. They are young men, as a rule, fairly dressed and of good appearance, whom the police would hardly recognize as possible solicitors for aid.

These men usually approach their victims in a deferential manner, displaying a small amount of change, and repeat some such story as this:

"I came in town today with a promise of a job. I only had about enough to bring me in, and I expected to be paid part of my first day's earnings. I did not get the job, and I haven't quite enough to buy a ticket home. I hate to do this, but if you could oblige me with 10 or 15 cents to make up the difference it would be a great favor."

On the strength of personal appearance the applicant often receives the desired sum.

Late in the evening, after the last trains to places beyond the suburban district have departed, these men solicit patrons of the late trains with the plea that they missed their trains for home and need to be helped with a contribution to provide them with lodging.

It is evident that they find the station more profitable than the street corners and can play their game there with greater ease and in less conspicuous manner than on the thoroughfares.

FRANKLIN TYPOS HEAR REPORTS

The Franklin Typographical Society at its annual meeting in its building, 121 Chandler street, heard a statement of the treasurer showing resources amounting to \$31,925, with a surplus in the savings bank overstanding funds of \$2073.

The membership roll contains the names of 456 active members and 84 honorary members, 26 names having been added and nine removed, showing a gain of 17.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Charles Ashton; vice-president, Albert W. Finlay; secretary, Patrick J. Guerin; treasurer, Leonard Raymond; collector, Shepard Howland; trustees, Murray C. Upham, Henry C. Whitcomb and Leonard Raymond.

RAILROAD IS SHY OF SECOND TRIAL

Attorneys representing the New York Central railroad in the actions brought by the United States government for alleged violations of the safety appliance act, have offered to accept verdicts of guilty on six counts.

Unless this offer is accepted a new trial will have to be held, as the actions were taken from the jury Thursday afternoon by Judge Dodge of the United States circuit court, when it became known that one of the witnesses had talked with two of the jurors during a recess.

SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT PETITION.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Members of the Political Equality Club of this city have made arrangements to circulate all over the United States a petition to Congress asking for the submission of a federal amendment giving women the right to vote.

LA FOLLETTE PEN TO BE FEARLESS

Wisconsin Senator's New Magazine in the Foreword Throws Down the Gauntlet—First Issue Tomorrow.

MADISON, Wis.—The first issue of "La Follette's Weekly Magazine," controlled and edited by Senator Robert M. La Follette, will appear tomorrow. Under the caption, "Claiming Our Privilege to Serve," Senator La Follette outlines the policy the magazine will pursue:

"It is founded," he says, "in the belief that it can aid in making our government represent with more fidelity the will of the people."

"We shall hit as hard as we can, giving and taking blows for the cause, with joy in our hearts. We shall have no strife with individuals as individuals. With the political fortunes of officials and candidates we shall have no concern, except as they affect the public welfare. No enmities of position in party or government shall protect a servant of the people from deserved criticism. We shall not shrink from making estimates of men and shall from time to time call the roll in order to disclose the exact position of those who are true and those who are false to public interests."

"From those to whom this declaration is a declaration of war, we ask no other construction of it."

The first issue announces that Lincoln Steffens, William Allen White, Brand Whitlock, Professor Charles Zuehlke, Jane Addams and other reform writers will contribute.

The woman's department is under the supervision of Mrs. La Follette.

SHIPPING NEWS

The Leyland line steamer Philadelphia, Captain Gardner, sailing at noon today for London, takes out a full cargo, consisting of 13,202 bushels of wheat, 25,714 bushels of corn, 200 tons of provisions, 1000 tons of flour, 100 tons of lumber, 707 head of cattle and a large general freight.

The Norwegian steamer Egda, Captain Olsen, from Campeche and Progreso, arrived late Thursday afternoon with a cargo of 6306 bales of sisal. The steamer ran into a terrific storm Wednesday night which continued Thursday morning. During this storm one of the vessel's huge iron gangway ports was carried away by the angry seas, and the steamer rolled so violently it was with difficulty that the crew were able to keep their footing. Captain Olsen is accompanied by his young wife, the couple having been married in this city about three years ago. The Egda will discharge her cargo today and will probably leave for Norfolk to load a cargo of coal for Mexico.

Fishing schooners and cargoes arrived at T wharf as follows: Rex, 65,000 pounds; W. M. Goodspeed, 5000; Richard, 40,000; Lucania, 55,000; F. J. O'Hara, Jr., 48,000; Benjamin F. Phillips, 35,000; Sadie M. Numan, 10,200.

Haddock sold to buyers at \$2.25@4 per hundredweight, large cod \$2.25@2.75, small cod \$1.75@2.25.

U. S. SHIPS ON MOVE.

WASHINGTON.—The cruiser Tacoma has arrived at San Juan and the monitor Cheyenne at Santa Barbara.

The cruiser Birmingham has sailed from Newport for a cruise in Long Island sound and the cruiser Buffalo from San Francisco for Honolulu.

NEW YORK AUTO SHOW A SUCCESS

NEW YORK.—The ninth annual automobile show, held under the auspices of the American Motor Car Manufacturers' Association at the Grand Central Palace, closed after a very satisfactory week for the exhibitors.

LUXURY AT DEBUT ZERO GRIPS POOR

(Continued From Page One.)

cal fairland, the worst blizzard of the winter was howling over the East side. Charitable organizations, the police and the hospitals were overwhelmed with the task put upon them. Destitute men, women and children by the score applied for shelter, and for the first time this winter, the city lodging house at 21st street and 4th avenue was forced to close its doors and turn many away. Some went to the Charities pier at the foot of East 26th street, where they huddled together on the bare floor. By the consent of the street railway company, hundreds of Bowery loiterers were permitted to linger about the company's power houses, where they took advantage of the warm air driven out by the exhaust fans.

These conditions, contrasted with those obtaining at the Gould party and printed in parallel columns in today's papers, apparently set all New York thinking. Socialistic speakers were especially aroused, and probably they never had more attentive audiences than those who listened to their arguments today.

It was almost daybreak when the last feature of the night's entertainment at the Plaza, a breakfast, was served. The party, which signaled the coming out of Miss Marjorie Gould, daughter of George Gould, and one of the season's most beautiful and engaging debutantes, began with a dinner party for which covers had been laid for 250 persons. It is estimated that the dinner alone cost \$100 a plate, both the tropic and Arctic having contributed to the affair in rare meats and wines of most celebrated vintage. Five thousand orchids were used as a nucleus of the table floral decorations. Supplementing these were rare ferns from Australia and the Indies; American Beauty roses and lilies of the valley were employed in profusion.

First came the reception presided over by Mrs. George Gould, at which the younger woman, a typical example of youthful American beauty, was presented to the assembled society. The simplicity and girlish charms for which Miss Gould has long been known were probably never more in evidence than last night. Immediately following the reception the dinner began. Miss Gould, with Phoenix Ingraham in the seat of honor at her right, presided at a table about which were seated 50 of New York's younger set. Two orchestras furnished the music for the dancing which followed, being opened with a cotillion led by Miss Gould and Mr. Ingraham. Gold mounted riding crops, gold headed canes, silver cigarette cases, gold bangles bracelets, and numerous other novelties gleamed from the finest shops of Europe were the favors.

An hour after midnight the dance was halted and supper was served. Then the dancing was resumed and continued until dawn, when the old-fashioned feature of the entertainment, the breakfast of ham and eggs and sausages and cakes was served.

Considering the small number of persons present, the dance is believed to have been the most costly ever given in honor of an American girl.

INSISTS LYNN MEN WORK ON BUILDING

LYNN, Mass.—Mayor Rich is determined that only Lynn men shall work upon public buildings in this city, and has called the attention of the building inspector to what he believes is a violation of the contract under which the new police court building is being constructed.

In the contract was inserted a clause that Lynn laborers and mechanics shall be given the preference, but he says sub-contracts have been given out not containing this clause. In one instance a number of men were brought from a neighboring city before the contractor had attempted to secure the services of local mechanics.

"That Lynn labor clause is, in my opinion," said Mr. Rich, binding on the contractor. It is not a case of union or non-union, but whether Lynn men get work on their own building."

NICARAGUA GETS WARNED BY ROOT

WASHINGTON.—Secretary Root has warned Nicaragua to be careful if it purposes to retain the amity of the United States. The communication was made in response to overtures from the Nicaraguan government looking to the arrangement of a commercial treaty with the United States. Secretary Root's reply was that before any matters of that kind would be discussed the foreign office of Nicaragua would have to assume a different tone in the discussion of the Emery claims, a matter of diplomatic exchange between the two governments.

ADMIRAL EVANS TO SPEAK HERE

Rear Admiral Robley L. Evans will deliver a lecture entitled, "From Hampton Roads to the Atlantic Fleet," at Symphony Hall on Tuesday evening, Jan. 12, at 8.15 o'clock. The proceeds of the lecture will be used for the benefit of the Infants' Hospital.

The Hon. John D. Long, former secretary of the navy, will introduce Admiral Evans.

The committee in charge is composed of Holker Abbott, Courtenay Croker, Mrs. Hall McAllister, Parkman Shaw, Jr., and William B. Wheelwright.

WASTE OF WATER CALLED NEEDLESS

(Continued From Page One.)

"Because of the reduction of the rates that would undoubtedly result it does not pay to install meters in houses."

"It would cost the city about \$2,000,000 to install an equipment of individual meters as contemplated by the law to which Governor Draper refers."

"It would also cost the city \$300,000 a year at least for interest, maintenance and inspection of the 100,000 meters that would be required."

"To comply with the provisions of the law therefore involves a great expense, which could only be met by a revision of the system of charges for water service."

"There is a waste of water," said Mr. Jackson, "but the city has a system which would check it if we could have a rigid inspection. The expenditure of \$25,000 a year to operate the Deacon meter service which is already installed, and which would not have to be improved by the purchase of any new appliances, would probably result in reducing the consumption of water in Boston to 100 gallons per capita per day."

"These Deacon meters are placed in the mains, and the water supplied to a certain city block may be directed through one meter and the consumption registered."

"By this system it is possible to locate the source of the waste. It may be fixed definitely to so small an area that an inspector can find out by examination in which building there is the greatest waste."

"But this system is of little advantage unless we have the force to operate it."

"We have not had an appropriation which would permit of the operation of this inspection, and consequently the appliances for locating and checking the waste, although installed, have not been utilized."

B. & M. BOND ISSUE GOES UNOPPOSED

The railroad commissioners heard no opposition when William J. Hobbs, general auditor of the Boston & Maine Railroad Company, appeared before them in support of the company's petition for authority to issue the \$11,700,000 bonds voted by the directors, Dec. 12, and sold to William A. Reed & Co., Dec. 23. With the proceeds from the bonds the company is to redeem the short-term notes issued for improvement and equipment expenses.

Figures showed that the Boston & Maine spent \$840,187 for freight cars during the year ending June 30, 1907, and between that time and Nov. 30, 1908, spent \$4,076,433 more for freight cars. In the latter period the company expended \$247,427 for locomotives and \$437,052 for passenger cars.

TROOPS RUSH TO RIOT SCENE. CONSTANTINOPLE—Five battalions of soldiers from Erzerjan, in Turkish Armenia, are today nearing Mosul, capital of the Vilayet of Mosul, to suppress a riot which began there Sunday, over the arrest of a Turkish soldier.

INSISTS LYNN MEN WORK ON BUILDING

Smith Patterson Company—Diamond Merchants

SECOND ANNUAL

Clearance Sale

DESIRABLE GOODS in every department at deeply

Cut Prices

52 SUMMER STREET

Mountain Spring

ON YOUR TABLE

Nobscot Spring Water

is pure and soft, as shown by analysis

Leading Events in Athletic World—Good Outlook at Amherst

BASEBALL OUTLOOK IS VERY BRIGHT AT AMHERST COLLEGE

Schedule for This Spring Calls for Twenty-Eight Contests and a Southern Trip.

PLAYS TEXAS TEAM

AMHERST—The Amherst College baseball schedule for 1909 contains 28 games. The schedule begins with eight games in the South during the spring vacation. This follows the precedent established last spring. On the trip this spring the team will play with Trinity College of North Carolina, the University of North Carolina, Washington and Lee University of Virginia, Annapolis and the University of Pennsylvania. Instead of four games with Williams, as in previous years, only two will be played this spring, the commencement game being eliminated for the first time in many years, owing to the late closing of college at Amherst. Wesleyan is substituted, and will finish up the season. Princeton will not come to Amherst, as last year, but the University of Virginia will be the feature game at home, and this probably will become an annual game.

In addition to these two radical departures, the University of Texas will be played in Amherst in June, and the "Aggies" are once more included in the schedule. Harvard and Yale come on successive week-ends in May, and Princeton at Princeton in June. Both the army and navy meet Amherst again. The schedule is as follows:

March 26, Trinity College at Durham, N. C.; March 27, Trinity College at Durham, N. C.; March 29, U. of N. C. at Chapel Hill, N. C.; March 31, U. of N. C. at Chapel Hill, N. C.; March 31, Washington & Lee at Lexington, Va.; April 1, U. of Va. at Charlottesville, Va.; April 3, Annapolis at Annapolis; April 6, U. of P. at Philadelphia; April 14, Springfield Training school at Amherst; April 17, Bowdoin at Amherst; April 24, Vermont at Amherst; April 28, Bates at Amherst; May 5, U. of Va. at Amherst; May 8, Mass. Aggies at Amherst; May 12, Harvard at Cambridge; May 19, Yale at New Haven; May 22, Dartmouth at Hanover; May 26, Williams at Amherst; May 28, Dartmouth at Amherst; May 31, Williams at Williamstown; June 2, Princeton at Princeton; June 3, U. of P. at Philadelphia; June 5, West Point at West Point; June 12, Brown at Amherst; June 14, Brown at Providence; June 19, U. of Texas at Amherst; June 26, Wesleyan at Middletown; June 28, Wesleyan at Amherst.

The prospects for the team are unusually bright. Seven veterans from last year's squad remain, and a strong field

HARVARD WINS FAST CONTEST

University Hockey Team Defeats Strong Massachusetts Institute of Technology Seven.

In the fastest ice-hockey contest of the year in this vicinity, the Harvard University seven defeated the strong Technology team at Brae-Burn rink Thursday afternoon by 1 to 0. Harvard's score was a lucky one, as, just at the end of the second half, when it began to look as if there would have to be an extra period, Billings sent the puck smashing down the rink in the direction of the Harvard side, when it struck O'Hearn's skate and rebounded straight into the Technology goal.

For the rest of the game it was a case of Harvard's good defense standing off the attack of Tech's forwards, and the same thing on the part of the Tech defense.

The lineup:
HARVARD. M. I. T.
Gardner, f. O'Hearn, f.
Hicks, f. Sloan, f.
Morgan, f. Paine, f.
Briggs, Paine, f. Kelley, f.
Ford, c. p. Gould, p.
Willetts, p. Billings, p.
Washburn, g. Bakewell, g.

The Harvard team left Cambridge at 1 o'clock to play Columbia at St. Nicholas rink in the second championship game tomorrow evening.

NO U. OF M.-VANDERBILT GAME.

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—Most surprising of the athletic news received by the students upon their return to Ann Arbor after the holidays was the announcement that Michigan and Vanderbilt will not meet in their annual football game next fall. Vanderbilt has been on the Michigan schedule for the past four seasons, and inasmuch as the most friendly relations have always existed between the Michigan men and the southerners, the news is regretted by the students here. Coach McGugin of Vanderbilt is an old Michigan star, which made the annual game very attractive. The reason for the dropping of Vanderbilt from the football schedule is solely one of finances. The game does not pay the expenses of the trip between Ann Arbor and Nashville, Tenn.

of material to choose from is presented. By graduation the team lost Danahay and Palmer; while Birch, '11, did not return to college. Henry, who caught on the '07 team, and Storke, '12, are promising battery candidates; while Fink, '10, and Burt, '12, look good for first base. McClure and Vernon, '12, should do good work in the box. The infield is unusually strong as it stands, with Kane, second; Washburn, third, and Pennock, shortstop; but Johns, '12, and Vroom, '12, are promising material. Unless the plan of playing the alternate pitcher in the outfield is still adhered to, there will be a vacancy there. San Souci, '10, played his position in the field consistently last spring, and is a likely candidate.

CLUB CENSURED BY COMMISSION

Governing Body of Organized Baseball Takes Exceptions to Way the Haverhill Club Disregards Rules.

CINCINNATI, O.—John McInnis, formerly a member of the Haverhill New England baseball team, has been awarded to the Philadelphia Americans by the national commission. In announcing the decision the commission censures the Haverhill management for the way it has disregarded the regulations of organized baseball, due to the way the Haverhill club had acted in regard to the playing of McInnis. The club claimed the player because of a reserve clause in his receipt for pay in full. Philadelphia claimed that when he was signed Aug. 8, 1908, he was not under contract with the New England club, having failed to sign the contract tendered him when he joined the Haverhill club.

McInnis played with Haverhill five days in the week, but on Saturdays and Sundays played with the Beverly club, an independent club outside of organized baseball. This fact was cited by Philadelphia to prove that McInnis played with the Haverhill club part of the time to help it out. The commission called attention to the rules governing reservations, as follows:

"After a player accepts terms a contract must be tendered him, and if he refuses to sign said contract at the end of 10 days he shall be ineligible to play with the club he has accepted terms with or any other club in organized baseball. Therefore, all that it was necessary for Haverhill to do to establish their absolute right and title to the services of this player was, when he refused to enter into the contract after having accepted terms, to notify the regular authorities and place this player on the ineligible list."

"This they did not do, but they did play fast and loose with the rules of organized baseball by playing a player who should have been ineligible, and allow him five days in the week to be an organized ball player and one day in the week to be a member of an independent club."

"The action of the Haverhill club clearly makes this player a free agent under organized baseball, and therefore the Philadelphia American league club was clearly within its rights when it signed this player to a regular contract on Aug. 8, 1908."

GIVES NEW ICE YACHT TROPHY.

LONG BRANCH, N. J.—At a meeting of the Shrewsbury Ice Yacht Club Captain Robert Dugan of New York, a member of the Orange Lake Club, presented a silver trophy to be sailed for by third class yachts. The South Shrewsbury Club has appointed William P. Tabor of official measurer and S. J. Maps assistant, and received an invitation from the North German Yacht Club of Stockholm Sweden, to bring their yachts across the ocean and race Jan. 14. The invitation was not accepted.

A GOOD ALL-ROUND ATHLETE.



P. M. WENTWORTH '00, Captain M. I. T. Basketball Team.

TRACK TEAM MEN REPORT

PHILADELPHIA—Candidates for the University of Pennsylvania track team have reported to Captain Hartranft and Trainer Murphy and begun active work.

Although 49 men responded to the first call, only two men from last year's team are back—Hartranft, who won second place in the 220-yard hurdles, and Newberry, who tied for fourth place in the high jump.

Only the hardest kind of work can develop preparatory to the coming meets a team equal to that of last year, and Coach Murphy realizes his hard task.

The following men reported: Blakely, Flanagan, Kohn, Pickles, Gunn, Die, Irwin, Burdick, Levering, Brachman, Rosenthal, Wilson, Gelpas, Ramsdell, Humphrey, Worrell, Murphy, Williamson, Favorite, Scott, Sommer, Hartranft, Pike, Meelching, Borner, White, Newell, Hartley, Armstrong, Loeb, Walle, Coats, Morton, Johnson, Paul, Heintz, Coleman, Hough, Minds, Beck, Tyson, Newberry, Lane, Haydock, Whitman, Hunter, Elder, Thompson and Parkham.

GOOD OUTLOOK FOR HARVARD

Basketball Material Promises to Develop Better Team Work Than That Shown by Last Year's Five.

The Harvard basketball squad has been practicing regularly every evening this week in the Hemenway gymnasium. The squad is smaller than in former years, and the men are much lighter. There are very few heavy men out. Wellman, who weighs about 180, being the heaviest man on the squad. Coach Grebenstein relies on turning out a fast, snappy team with good speed in passing.

At present there are no varsity football men on the squad, but the management is endeavoring to persuade some of them to come out. Coach Houghton is strongly in favor of football men playing basketball; ends and tackles especially can improve themselves for football. Hamilton Fish, captain of the football team, and Browne, the end, played on last year's basketball team against Yale and the training was of great benefit. Fish's wonderful ability in catching difficult forward passes, so evident in all the games this fall, was largely due to his experience in playing basketball.

The practice lasts about an hour. The first half being devoted to shooting goals; then a passing practice is held and several formations tried out. Two teams lined up for the last 15 minutes. Tonight the varsity will have a practice game against the freshmen at 7 o'clock. The second team has a game scheduled with Boston University.

There are about 20 men on the varsity squad at present. Coach Grebenstein thinks the material looks fully as good as it did last year at this time. Team work was a thing that was lacking to a great extent in last year's five, and the fact that this year's men are willing workers and harmonious in working out the rudiments of team play is a most encouraging sign.

The best men on the squad who make up practically the first two teams are: Captain Allen, S. H. Brown, Brown, Currie, Dow, Dwyer, Miller, Leonard, Weber, Scribner and Sheahan.

Basketball Results

Groveland A. C. 39, Lawrence L. G. 13
M. I. T. 28, Tufts 15.
N. Y. University 11, Wesleyan 10.
Somerville H. 34, Brockton 31.
Reading Y. M. C. A. 25, Lynn 22.
Winthrop Y. C. 39, 9th Regiment 10.
Attleboro A. A. 51, Maynard 13.

Hockey Scores

Harvard '12 1, Cambridge L. 0.
Medford H. 3, Melrose 1.
Arlington H. 8, Brookline 1.
Wellesley H. 0, Roxbury L. 0.
Toronto 4, All-New York 4.

Notes From the Field of Sports

George Bilger has been signed by the Worcester team of the New England league. Bilger comes from Chicago.

Battery candidates for the Yale University baseball nine will report for practice in the cage Feb. 1. The other candidates will be called out Feb. 24.

Malven Y. M. C. A. won its dual meet with Somerville Thursday night by 30 points to 28. Gibson of Somerville was the only man to win two firsts.

For the first time since becoming a professional, Demarest lost a billiard match Thursday night. Gallagher defeated him by a score of 250 to 172.

The Bay State club of the Michigan league has asked James Barrett, formerly of the Detroit and Boston Americans, to be manager for next season.

It is reported that the Stockton team of the California "outlaw" league has offered Fred Chance, manager of the Chicago Nationals, a salary of \$25,000 for a two-year contract.

Frank Kanaly, trainer of the Technology track team, is one of the three men to run a relay race against Shrubbs in New York Saturday night. Tom Williams and the Indian Simpson are the other two.

AMERICAN CLUB ELECTS OFFICERS

A. J. Chase, president; H. F. Wilson, vice-president; L. C. Jacques, treasurer; J. T. Slade, secretary, and H. H. Ward, J. C. Gilman, N. S. Kelly, J. C. Brimblecom and G. B. Thompson, directors, were the officers elected at the annual meeting of the American Whist Club Thursday night.

A silver loving cup was presented to F. B. Dana, the retiring president. A. W. Birdsall and F. E. Adams won in the North and South section, and B. Curtis and G. Eaton in the East and West section, played under the Mitchell system.

Bowling Results

AMATEUR BOWLING LEAGUE.
1 2 3 Totals
Boston A. A. 791 850 887 2528
Arlington B. C. 872 859 790 2521
Commercial 823 783 891 2497
Newtowne 835 777 845 2457
Dudley 834 738 809 2381
Central 793 825 757 2375

BOSTON BOWLERS WIN AGAIN.

WESTFIELD—The 20-string candle pin match between C. M. Goodnow and Paul Poehler of the Wilsey team of Boston and R. D. Smith and Frank Crescenzo of Springfield Thursday night was won by the Boston bowlers by 73 pins. In the first half of the match last week Boston led by 43 pins. Thursday night the Bos. men added 30 to the 43 of last week, the total being 1984 to 1954.

Before reinstating the six athletes who had been suspended by the A. A. U., that organization announced that it would not tolerate the accumulation of orders for jewelry, the demanding of appearance money or the sanctioning of a race where only two entries are received.

To distinguish the honor athletes, the athletic committee of the Boston A. A. has decided that the men who have carried the unicorn to victory in competition shall hereafter wear a gold and blue sash across the shirt front from the right shoulder to the left hip, with a unicorn above it, close to the shoulder.

Candidates for the Stone School track team have reported to Coach H. C. McGrath on the outdoor board track at Chestnut Hill. Efforts will be made to win the dual meet with Volkmann School scheduled for Feb. 23 in Mechanics' Hall. The greater number of candidates are crude and have never engaged in athletics.

University of Pennsylvania's schedule of indoor meets will be shorter this year than formerly. It is expected that some of the runners will compete in the following out-of-town indoor meets, which will be selected by the track committee: Johns Hopkins, Jan. 30; Boston A. A., Feb. 6; Columbia, Feb. 13; George Washington University, Feb. 13.

HARVARD WILL STOP CONFLICTS

Graduate Manager of Harvard athletics, Wm. F. Garcelon, has arranged for a dinner at the Harvard Varsity Club, Monday evening, for captains and managers of all Harvard athletic teams, the purpose being to give more definite instructions to managers as to methods of transacting business and to bring about more uniformity. The athletic committee and all past graduate-managers living near Boston have been invited to attend.

Last year two of the larger teams were competing in important games the same day against teams of other colleges, and which would have been well attended if held on different days.

MANY FAVOR THREE-MILE RACE.

NEW HAVEN—There is talk of Yale having the next varsity race at New London over a three-mile course instead of four miles. In a number of letters published in this week's Yale Alumni Weekly the writers favor a three-mile race. Walter Camp says that nothing has been done at Yale about the matter. No consideration of the matter has been given at Harvard.

LARGE ENTRY LIST RECEIVED.

Over 75 runners have entered the Ashland-Boston Marathon race to be held tomorrow in aid of the Italian relief fund. Few of the best long distance runners are entered, as they are in New York to compete in the indoor run tonight.

NEWS OF NEW ENGLAND

POLITICS WARM AT MIDDLEBORO

MIDDLEBORO, Mass.—Local politics are warming up. At the last town meeting it was voted that a member of the board of assessors should not be a member of the board of assessors. That act will necessitate the election in March of a member for each board. The members are elected for three years, the office of assessor being considered quite a plum because of the salary. William M. Haskins, the retiring member of both boards, is out with a statement declining to run for assessor, but announces his willingness to continue as selectman.

Another candidate for selectman is J. Herbert Cushing, called one of the solid men of the town, while John L. Benson, a sawmill proprietor from the southern part of the town, is out for the office of assessor.

HOPE TO AMEND ANTI-TRUST ACT

NEW YORK—A committee to prepare the draft of a bill to be presented to Congress for the amendment of the Sherman anti-trust act has been appointed, it is announced, by the National Civic Federation. The proposed changes will probably be in line with those suggested by Seth Low and approved by President Roosevelt and others during the last session of Congress.

The committee consists of Seth Low, chairman; Frederick P. Fish of Boston, Frederick N. Judson of St. Louis, Reuben D. Silliman and Henry W. Taft of New York. Nothing will be submitted to the present Congress.

VETERAN QUILTS FIRE SERVICE

MIDDLEBORO, Mass.—John M. Luipold, the oldest member in point of service in the local fire department, has been granted an honorable discharge. Mr. Luipold came to this town in 1863 and at once connected himself with the fire department. Previous to that he had been a member of No. 3 hand-tub, located at the corner of Dover and Washington streets, Boston.

The veteran fireman has occupied the various positions from the ranks to foreman of the chemical, a position he held at the time of his discharge. He is a Republican in politics, has occupied the same little cobbler's shop on Wareham street for over 40 years, and is a native of Wurtemberg, Germany.

Lester G. Whitcomb has also been granted an honorable discharge from the department after a service of 25 years, starting as torch boy.

FLOOD-TORN DAM TO BE REPAIRED

PITTSFIELD, Mass.—The city will repair at once the dam on Ashley lake, whose foundation gave way Thursday, allowing 30,000,000 gallons of Pittsfield's municipal water supply to go to waste. It will take about 10 days.

The heavy rain made torrents of the Berkshire hills streams and the reservoir was filled. The supports of the reinforced concrete dam were washed out, leaving a hole 10 feet deep under the floor.

Three bridges were swept away and the barns of J. H. Noble and A. T. Huntington were flooded. The barn in which James M. Bryant's horses were rescued were swept from the foundation, together with several other buildings.

City Engineer Arthur B. Farnham ordered the gates opened when he saw water must go to waste.

BURLINGAME ENTERS BOWDOIN. BRUNSWICK, Me.—Mark W. Burlingame of Boston, who captained the Exeter Academy track team last year, has entered Bowdoin College. He competed against Andover in their last dual and won several points.

AFFAIRS AT ONSET BAY CRITICIZED

WAREHAM, Mass.—The millionaire oil dealer of New Bedford, William F. Nye, comes out in a public declaration in regard to the affairs of the Onset Bay Camp Meeting Association, of which he says he owns a quarter of the stock, and charges President John Q. A. Whittemore with not complying with the by-laws of the association in that he has not presided over the meetings of the stockholders for eight years and that the \$60,000 worth of association property was allowed to dwindle in 10 years to the extent that Mr. Whittemore took oath before the assessors of the town to the effect that its taxable value was only \$13,000.

Mr. Nye further states that he has never received a penny of the \$4000 which was said to be the annual revenue after all expenses were paid. He makes the claim that the property of the association, which included a temple that cost \$11,000, 29 cottages, wharf, bowling alleys, over 50 unsold lots, bathhouses and valuable shore are worth \$40,000.

BIG GAS MERGER IN RHODE ISLAND?

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—A proposed merger of more than usual importance is being attempted and the state Legislature has been asked to pass an act authorizing the Blackstone Valley Gas and Coke Company to unite the Woonsocket Gas Company, the Woonsocket Electric Machine and Power Company, the Pawtucket Gas Company and the Pawtucket Electric Company, under the control of a holding company, with the above name.

The Blackstone Valley Gas and Electric Company already controls the electric and gas lighting companies of Pawtucket and Woonsocket, and also controls practically the entire lighting situation in northern Rhode Island.

Last spring the Stone & Webster Company of Boston sought to secure the passage of this same merger legislation, but it was defeated. In Woonsocket, it is now believed that the merger will be a good thing if lower prices will be guaranteed.

FERNALD'S FIRST DAY AS GOVERNOR

AUGUSTA, Me.—Hon. Bert M. Fernald of Poland, is now the duly inaugurated Governor of Maine.

Preceded by the veteran messenger of the upper branch, Charles H. Lovejoy, the members of the Senate marched through the dormitory of the House. Next came the gubernatorial party, led by Secretary of State Arthur L. Brown and followed by former Governor Cobb and the members of the executive council of 1907-08 and Governor Fernald with his new council. Heads of departments, state officials and members of the Governor's staff completed the retinue.

After the oath of office had been administered to the new Governor by President Leuro B. Deasy of the Senate, Governor Fernald added his signature to the list of chief executives of the Pine Tree State. Following the proclamation Governor Fernald read his inaugural address, which consumed about an hour.

WATER SCARCE IN SPRINGFIELD

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Rain is desperately necessary to this city as present indications are that if it does not ensue within three weeks, the water supply of the 75,000 inhabitants will be exhausted.

In the reserve ponds, Chapin, Five Mile and Loon, there is not more than enough water to last the city a month. These estimates were furnished privately to the water department by Chief Engineer Lochridge. So far as possible the supply in the schools and other public buildings has been cut off and it is not a far cry to the time when baths may become a luxury.

WANTS TO TRAIN AT HOT SPRINGS.

PITTSBURG—Claude Ritchey, second baseman of the Boston Nationals, has protested against going South with the Boston Nationals in the spring. He wants to go to the Hot Springs this spring instead of with the rest of the team. If this can be arranged he will go with the Pittsburg team when it leaves here in March.

Richardson's
388 Washington St.

We're Going to Show You

The greatest suit values that this city has seen for many a day. 200 Winter Suits—"Benjamin-Made" and from grades up to \$25 and \$30. All the newest colorings, in Tweeds, Homespuns, and Fancy Worsteds—Excellent Values, at

\$14.50

300 of our better grades of Suits and Overcoats, all of the newest models and values in this lot up to \$35.00, at

\$19.00

Every department offers you liberal reductions in prices—Auto Coats—Dress Suits and Fur Coats—House Coats and Bath Robes.

Charles B. Hubbell Manager
388 Washington Street

RAILROADS TO USE
BILLION AND A HALF
IN FIFTEEN YEARS

President Brown of the N. Y. Central, in First Public Utterance, Vows This Is Needed for Improved Facilities.

ALBANY, N. Y.—W. C. Brown, the newly-elected president of the New York Central Railroad Company, in his first public utterance, at the annual dinner of the Albany Chamber of Commerce at the Hotel Ten Eyck, declared that in the next 15 years it would be necessary for the railroads of the country to raise \$7,500,000,000 for the purpose of increasing and improving railroad facilities.

"The West, and especially the great Southwest," said Mr. Brown, "must have thousands of miles of new railroads to make possible the tremendous development of which that region is capable. Texas alone has 55 counties in which the whistle of a locomotive has never been heard, and the state of Texas can, with adequate railroad facilities and proper cultivation, raise more cotton than is now produced in the United States, or could double the annual corn crop of the country."

"The East requires little in the way of new railroads, but does need, and must have, vast improvements in existing roads, especially in their Atlantic seaboard terminals. During the two decades from 1905 to 1925 the New York Central Railroad will expend in such improvements an amount closely approximating, if it does not exceed, the original cost of the road."

Others who spoke were: Governor Hughes, ex-Mayor Seth Low of New York, and these of the New York Central road:

Vice-Presidents A. H. Smith, Ira A. Place, Charles F. Daly and John Carsten, and Assistant General Manager P. E. Crowley.

FOULKE HUNTS VILLIFIERS?

WASHINGTON.—William Dudley Foulke is now in this city, it is said, to urge that criminal action against some of the persons responsible for circulating charges as to the purchase of the Panama canal be pushed.

C. P. R. TO BUILD MUCH IN WEST.

WINNIPEG, Man.—The Canadian Pacific railway this year will spend \$30,000,000 in construction work on its western lines, it is announced.

Tells of Six-Day Skating Race

Ex-Champion Who Came in Second in First C. test in Madison Square Garden. Now Working in Maine.

AUGUSTA, Me.—John H. O'Melia, the man who came out second best in the first six-day roller-skating race ever held in Madison Square Garden, 28 years ago, is now a member of Superintendent Keefe's force of employees at the State House here. Probably no man in Maine is more interested in the proposed demolition of the Garden, because it has proven far from profitable as a business venture, than he. During his skating career, he covered more than 7000 miles, and in that first race in the Garden he reeled off 1122 of them.

What Mr. O'Melia says indicates that the honor and glory of winning proved hollow and transient, while the amount of the prizes was small compared with the work required in preparation for the race and during the contest.

Mr. O'Melia is practically the only one of the great skating champions of America who has entered a race lately. Recently Mr. O'Melia entered races at Waterville. He is 44 years old and weighs upward of 200 pounds. At that time he was defeated by Vigne, the present champion of Maine, by only a few feet. For three seasons, too, he was ranked as one of the clever players in the Maine polo league.

Mr. O'Melia began his skating career in 1882 when living in Boston. At the age of 13 he was placed in charge of the skating department at the old Institute fair grounds, located about where the American League baseball park is now. He won his first pair of skates while working there, in an employees' race. Later on he won 32 straight races with them.

"I shall never forget my experience in that first six-day contest," said Mr. O'Melia. "I had no idea of going into the race until Peter Duray, who managed it, sent his trainer to bring me to New York. I had been winning quite a number of races in Massachusetts towns and he was always on the lookout for promising youngsters. My family didn't want me to enter the contest, but they finally consented."

"A prize of \$100 was offered to the man who could skate the most miles in the first 24 hours. Charles Walton, who is now a policeman in Revere, Mass., I think, made 276, and broke the world's record up to that time. I was second. Out of the 40 who started in that race, only 11 or 12 finished."



JOHN H. O'MELIA.
Roller Skater Who Won Many Races in Boston.

Foreign Briefs

LONDON.—The Board of Trade reports that British imports have decreased \$263,336,095 in 1908 and exports \$244,077,520.

LONDON.—The mysterious disappearance of Miss Violet Gordon Charlesworth, well known in English society, is causing much discussion here.

PORT SAID.—The battleships Georgia, Nebraska, New Jersey, Wisconsin, Rhode Island, Illinois and Kearsarge have arrived here.

TOKIO, Japan.—It is reported that Japan will withdraw her troops from North China, irrespective of the action of the powers.

TOLEDO, Spain.—The cathedral here, one of the largest and most celebrated gothic edifices in the world, has been pronounced unsafe by a board of architects.

ST. JOHN, N. B.—No train from Boston, Montreal or intermediate points has arrived here since Tuesday on account of the washouts on the Canadian Pacific railway.

PARIS.—The civil court here has ordered Harold S. Vanderbilt to pay \$100 to a peasant who was struck by his automobile. Mr. Vanderbilt has already given the man \$300.

STRAUS OUTLINES
THE PROBLEMS OF
OUR UNEMPLOYED

Urges Federal and Corporation Aid in Bringing Employer and Employee Together as a Remedy.

View of Secretary Straus on Problem of Unemployed

Urging the need of a national employment bureau, Secretary of Commerce and Labor Straus says:

In a country as great as the United States, and one so diversified in its industrial interests, it happens not infrequently that when one line of industry slackens and its people are out of employment, there is an active demand for workers in some other line of industry. How to bring these two classes, the employer and the employee, together is the question.

I believe the federal government can apply a certain sort of intelligence to this situation in a way which will help.

WASHINGTON.—"The problem of the unemployed," said Secretary Straus of the department of commerce and labor, "is, in our country, very often the problem of bringing together the employer and the employee. Anything which can be done to facilitate this bringing together helps to solve the problem. I believe the federal government can apply a certain sort of intelligence to this situation in a way which will help."

Secretary Straus was discussing a conference which is to be held in Washington early in February, at which plans will be devised for working out what will amount to an employment bureau on a national scale. A bureau which has attempted this class of work in a very limited way is now in operation under the management of T. V. Powderly. It is known as the division of information, and the la which created it make its chief business the collection of information to be handed to aliens arriving at our coast ports. It is the idea of Secretary Straus that the activities of this bureau may well be enlarged so as to furnish information as to general industrial conditions to both the workman and those who need his services.

To discuss this and other matters the secretary has asked, and will ask, prominent labor organization people and certain railway traffic officials to come to Washington.

subway entrance, a splendid place to get a luncheon at a reasonable outlay. Then we felt very grand as we got into a Stearns' automobile and started for the rest of our trip comfortably settled in the tonneau.

We found many things to please us at Hollanders on Boylston street, but, with a special sale of clothing for the men and boys in progress there, we made mental note of the bargains to be related to the masculine side of the house when we should reach home and the dinner table, and devoted ourselves to the splendid chances to pick up woolen dress goods, silks and wash fabrics at prices way below the usual figures.

We found a splendid array of furs, tailored suits and great bargains in skirts and garments at Meyer Jonasson & Co. Chandler & Co. were having a sale on table linen, foulard silks, and many other attractive things. Silk dresses, suits, skirts, waists, coats and furs were shown in wondrous profusion at the cloak store of J. G. Smai & Co. on Washington street.

WE stopped at the Old Colony Trust Company's branch in Temple Place to cash a check or two, and then joined friends who opportunely appeared in a luxurious Lozier automobile. For the rest of the day we had a good time looking about all sorts of shops for all sorts of bargains.

Some beautiful ostrich plumes took our attention at Felix Kornfeld's on Summer street; and at our stationer's we stopped long enough to make a selection from the latest styles in Crane writing paper. We were tempted to make a trip to the Hotel Lenox for dinner, but concluded at length to put that off for another day.

Among the mark-down sales for men, some of the best bargains are shown by the Talbot Company, 395 Washington street.

Exclusive designs in finely made men's clothes, including shirts as well as suits, overcoats and raincoats, fur coats and auto coats are being shown by the Richardson Company, Washington street.

Many of the feminine shoppers these days are taking time to look over the New Home sewing machine at the company's office in Bedford street.

An opportunity to get house furnishings of rare value at reduced price is being given by Allen, Hall & Co. at their Boylston street shop.

TROOPS RUSHED
TO INDIA TOWN

CALCUTTA.—Anticipation of a renewal of the warfare between the Mohammedan hordes gathered outside the gates of Titagur and the Hindus within the town has caused the British government to rush troops to the scene from all points in Bengal.

The Mohammedans, it is expected, will retaliate upon the Hindus for the destruction of their mosque and other insults. The English residents are urging the government to grant an inquiry to satisfy the Mohammedan grievances, as the Mohammedans are the most loyal British subjects in India. This would mean antagonizing the 40,000,000 followers of the Hindu faith throughout the empire.

Ottawa Sustains New Board

Returned to Office and One of Its Members Chosen Mayor of the City—Results of Four Plebiscites Held.



CHARLES HOPEWELL,
Newly elected Mayor of Ottawa, Ont.

OTTAWA, Ont.—The municipal elections resulted in returning to office the new board of control as it existed last year, with one of its active members placed in the mayor's chair by acclamation, and his place on the board filled by one of the city's most energetic aldermen.

Among the first questions to be brought up when the new city council assembles will be the increase of the controllers' salaries, and the doing away with aldermanic committees.

Four new plebiscites were also voted on at this election, namely:

The paving of the city market—carried by 367 votes.

Extension and improvements to the City Hall—defeated by 2225 votes.

The institution of municipal playgrounds—defeated by 1167 votes.

The formation of a publicity department—defeated by 138 votes.

NEW YORK TO GREET SHOE MEN.

BROCKTON.—Several Brockton shoe manufacturers are making plans to attend the meeting of the National Association of Shoe Manufacturers in New York next Tuesday. The repeal of the duty on hides will be one of the matters to be discussed.

FIRE IN TEXARKANA, ARK.

TEXARKANA, Ark.—Fire in the Hayden Dry Goods Company and the E. L. Chatfield Hardware Company's establishments caused \$200,000 damage.

Domestic Briefs

NEW YORK.—A seat on the New York stock exchange has been sold for \$78,000.

HARTFORD, Conn.—A report to the Assembly favors a permanent public utilities commission.

WASHINGTON.—Secretary Root has signed arbitration treaties with Ecuador, Bolivia and Haiti.

WESTFIELD.—Roger Brown, a post-office clerk, rescued two boys who fell through the ice of the lake here.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—John D. Rockefeller, Jr., has presented each of the local railroad men a \$10 gold piece.

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—A bill to prohibit the manufacture of intoxicating liquor in this state has been introduced in the Senate.

NORFOLK, Va.—The British steamer *Avenmore*, which was driven ashore during a storm Dec. 22, has been successfully floated.

HARTFORD, Conn.—Documents for the incorporation of a noiseless typewriter company have been filed with a fee of \$2000.

PASSAIC, N. J.—Local business men declare that Mayor Karl has been blocking public business, and they are organizing to demand his resignation.

NEW YORK.—The crew of the schooner *Annie* of Liverpool, N. S., which was overwhelmed by a waterspout off Honduras, were brought into port by the bark *Annie* Smith.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Gov. Hoke Smith intends to enforce the prohibition law, from which the state rebels, even if he has to call upon the services of the national guard.

PORT ARTHUR, Texas.—The city council has given John W. Gates two plots of ground on which to build a college and hospital, costing \$120,000 as a memorial to his mother.

TEACH FARMERS
TO SPRAY TREES

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Furtherance of its work in the extermination of gypsy moths and the San Jose scale will be the object of the state board of agriculture's informal and open meeting at the farmhouse of A. S. Clarnier, Arnold Mills, Jan. 12. A complete lesson in spraying trees and gardens will be given.

This is the first direct attempt of the board to interest individual farmers in the preservation of their gardens and shrubbery. The greater part of the time of the coming meeting will be spent in explaining "Home Mixing of the Soluble Oils." Prof. A. E. Stone of the Rhode Island College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts will be in charge of the meeting.

The board of agriculture advises the use of the following formula for spraying trees and shrubbery to destroy the San Jose scale: Emulsifier-carbolic acid (crude liquid, 100 per cent), 2 quarts; fish oil, 21-2 quarts; caustic potash (granulated), 1 pound; heat to 300 degrees, remove from fire and immediately add 31-2 quarts of kerosene and 51-2 quarts of water.

This formula will make 13 gallons of soluble oil or 208 gallons of spraying liquid. It will keep indefinitely. The ingredients should be added separately and in the order given, and stirring should be continuous. This oil should be mixed with 15 times its quantity of water for spraying purposes.

BIGGER MILL FOR LOWELL.

LOWELL, Mass.—Edwin J. Hylan has purchased the plant which he has conducted for several years, from the estate of John Nesmith, and in the spring will erect a five-story brick addition to the Musketquid mills.

ORGANIZING SHARON GRANGE.

SHARON, Mass.—An effort is under way to organize a grange in Sharon. A meeting has already been held and another is to follow soon. County Commissioner Evan F. Richardson and Silas Stevens are leading the movement.

GREAT IRRIGATION
PROJECTS BEGUN
ACROSS COLORADO

Thousands of Acres of Land Will Be Made Fertile on the Eastern and Western Slopes of Mountains.

The year just closed has been remarkable for the great number of big irrigation projects that have been undertaken, both on the eastern and western slopes of the Rockies, as a result of which more than 500,000 acres of fertile land will be made available for farming within the next two years.

Among those under way on the eastern slope are the Henrylyn project, which will reclaim nearly 200,000 acres of land in the neighborhood of Hudson; the Standley lake project, which will furnish water to 100,000 acres just north of Denver; and the Lost Park and Antero reservoirs, which are now practically completed and will irrigate many thousands of acres of land in the neighborhood of Denver and Greeley, says the Rocky Mountain News.

Many of the schemes now under way on the eastern slope expect to obtain water from the western slope streams, the supply on the eastern slope being practically exhausted in many sections.

The question of the eastern slope's right to appropriate these waters is being adjudicated in the courts and preliminary decisions indicate that the right will be upheld, which will mean much to the future of lands in the vicinity of Denver.

A Special Sale
Of
Blankets

100 Pairs Blankets, pink, red and blue borders, in the following sizes:

10-4, marked from \$5.50 each, to \$4.50
11-4, marked from \$6.50 each, to 4.75
12-4, marked from \$8.50 each, to 6.50

Cotton Comforters and
Linen Bed Sets

16 Linen Bed Sets with lace insertions, for both single and double beds. Reduced from \$15 \$10.00
and \$17.50 each, to

Another lot of Cotton Comforters, in handsome designs, made in our own workrooms. Reduced from \$3.00 each, to \$2.25

C. F. Hovey & Co.

33 SUMMER STREET, BOSTON

Chandler's Corset Stores

ANNOUNCE A

Semi-Annual Clearance Sale
High Class Stock of Corsets

Sold at Clearance Sale Prices

WHY?

Twice a Year We go all through our stock, appropriate in lots and mark these lots at a price which rapidly disposes of them.

These goods are not old or shopworn, but fresh, clean and in the prevailing styles, and have been some of our best sellers.

Then we are in a position to put in our new stock of spring and summer goods.

Closing Out Our Muslin Underwear at Cost

This Sale Continues Through
January

TWO STORES—
12 and 14 Winter St. 422 Boylston St.
At Winter St. Tunnel Entrance and Exit. Berkeley Building
Telephone 917-3 Oxford Tel. 3623-2 Back Bay

Exchange Trust Company

We welcome new accounts—the amount is not a consideration—and we assure you of every courtesy and accommodation consistent with safe banking principles. Out-of-town merchants and individual depositors are invited to acquaint themselves with our facilities and means of accommodation.

A PROGRESSIVE
CONSERVATIVE BANK

Interest allowed from date of opening your account.
Special rate of interest allowed for Trust Funds.
Privileges of banking rooms extended to all depositors.

33 State Street - Boston
Calendar for 1909 ready.

In the Shops of Those Who Advertise With Us

I COULD be an anchoirite, happy with black bread and a blue sky, were it not for the lure of certain beautiful things that the hands of man make," said a woman—the other day, standing in front of John H. Pray & Sons' windows, where oriental rugs were displayed. "I have honestly felt at times that I could give up the world and all its beautiful things—you know, dresses, jewels and that sort of thing. I was really and truly going to try the austere life, and what do you suppose happened that very day?"

She explained with enthusiasm the gradual induction of her mind into the wonderful excitement and singular joy of knowing and "feeling" the oriental carpet. She had gone into it with a depth of emotion which few rug buyers indulge, but certainly she had gotten out of it a whole continent. For, do you see, she had never imagined Asia, and now she reconstructed it in her mind, the golden deserts, the blue Mediterranean, the cedars of Lebanon, the Ural mountains where the goats feed, the vineyards, the olive groves, also country after country unfolded as she grew to know Afghans, Baluchians, Persians and other carpets.

It was an extraordinary experience this of the amateur rug buyer. She had already felt the strong emotion of color, learned it in jewels. Now she had it to learn again in an appreciation of the d'ustuffs of a people who have not been contaminated by modern notions. All this she made me know as we talked rugs for an hour.

The shopper for the Monitor was much interested in the display of carpets at Pray's, for once you get on the rug hunt it becomes a great pleasure to come across such a collection of beautiful things.

NO SOONER does the shopper get seated with a few ideas and a pencil than a garrulous artist with a penchant for collecting waders in with what do you suppose—under his arm? A punch bowl, a pair of old English silver candlesticks and a drapery that suggests a breath of spices from India. "Wherever have you been?" we all ask with some excitement, and learn that he has just come from Leonard & Co.'s in Bromfield street. Also he wanted us to look over the things offered from the William Parker estate at an exhibition, 33 Beacon street, Friday, from 10 to 4 o'clock. "You can't imagine the lovely things in bronzes, crystals and old china," he declared, "and mahogany, too; that's the very place to pick up a corking dressingcase or chest of drawers."

"Don't want either, but I think I'll make an effort to see what could be done for a hall chair and a sewing table, also some extra high backed chairs to give 'distinguishment' to the drawingroom."

A look around Leonard's is always like a visit to an art gallery."

WE had company for dinner, and indeed we did try to be intellectual, but it was while I was talking to Billee's wife that I really enjoyed myself. We had our coffee in my room and let the men thrash the contract out in the library.

"Do you know," said I to her, "that you are going to be able to get suitings at C. F. Hovey & Co.'s next week that will amaze you. Now I haven't bought suitings for myself for a long time, having followed the idea that it was easier to go to a tailor's and pick the goods out from the stock. But your prudent Boston dame doesn't do so."

The sale at Hovey's is certainly worth watching for. I have handled those suitings and they are of fine values, beautiful tweeds in grays with a hint of green and brown in the weave to make them warmer in tone, also beautiful deep blues with white lines and an attractive cloth with a silk swiveled all-over design. For the one "hard" suit necessary to every lady's toilette, these double width suitings, of which seven yards are usually sold, are just right, and it will make the costume fairly reasonable to the modest shopper.

I was delighted in Hovey's with the display of Anderson gingham, looking so fresh and clean. The goods on the tables look as though the sewing for summer had begun. They have some luncheon doilies, most attractive for an "at home" or afternoon tea, at Hovey's that are from one to two dollars cheaper than usual.

ONE would think that half the world arose directly after New Year's and started off South somewhere or across the seas or the continent. We are really getting to be a very nomadic people, we Americans. But even though we don't all leave our happy homes in the depth of winter the fact that a great number of people do go to Southern California and Florida keeps the rest of us pleasantly excited and makes us imagine summer seas and orange groves.

At Jordan Marsh Company's they have a window display that the buyers and shoppers from far and near are going to see, and they won't leave it there very long, either. I don't see why when a very clever, talented and traveled man sits up half the night preparing a glorious tableau like this they should snatch it so quickly from our delighted eyes. But then if you want to see the things you must see them now, they tell you. "Palm Beach" windows are so called because they are full of the finery that will soon be disposed on the Crescent beach beneath the crescent moon in the land of romance and millions.

One of the things about this display which is astonishing to me is the wonderful showing of work that is put on linens. The window is an object lesson

which shows that linens are to be worn as they have never been before. They are made largely in one-piece costumes, braided and otherwise touched with motives, so that they resemble the exquisite toilettes made for the very wealthy in Paris. A new thing is the "gold" linen. For this there are special hose and loves of shoes, embroidered gloves—though gloves are going to be negligible with the sleeve coming half over the arm, and pongee parasols and hats—well just wait a minute and I shall tell you something of hats. First let me finish with these windows.

The lingerie costumes are to be worn very commonly, and they are certainly of the daintiest conceptions of lace and muslin. Women are sure to revive in at least one toilette for the coming season: a lace gown in white to be worn with a hat of flowers, shoes, gloves and parasols to correspond. The picture is there like a vision of the future in that window the shoppers are crowding to behold.

I'M never so happy as when I'm looking at hats. Miss Wren of Henry Siegel Company's seemed to understand the weakness, for she had one of her most charming co-buyers from another department set upon her glorious hair some hats that made us cry out with pleasure: "Really, are they going to do that now?" Every one is so glad that there is to be some rhyme and reason as well as beauty and poetry to the new hats.

Of course the changes are made gradually and one thing always leads to another. So you will find at present a mushroom shaped toque, not unlike the Cossack fur hat, and this is made in black net or mule, with a band of cut jet around the crown and a bunch of American Beauty rose-tops setting off the face beneath. The black net helmet will be a sort of go-between the fur hat and the flower hat to come. Jets and flowers are distinctively new. But the uncurled sweep of willow ostrich is still very popular. A gold horseshair braid hat made somewhat a la Gainsborough, with a broad band of velvet around the crown and a squirrel-colored willow plume and sweep is a most effective hat for the going-away lady who will wear a gold linen princess gown very shortly upon the beaches. There is a lovely black braid trimmed with the various autumnal and wine tints in softest wistaria. The new color is cedar red, that dull, lovely tone, a note braver and brighter than wistaria. Flower hats made after the designs of Reiboux and Roger of Paris, are also attractive.

FURS are something always attractive at this time of the year, and we found some splendid bargains at the daylight store of Gilchrist Company. Fox shawls and scarfs, marmot sets, opossum scarfs, Russian pony coats and lots of fine pieces in mink and lynx made us eager to purchase.

We found the Acorn Luncheon, that upstairs place opposite the Park street

Lincoln Day Program Is Issued Today



THE LINCOLN STATUE IN PARK SQUARE.

The statue in Park square is the work of Thomas Ball and was a gift to the city by Moses Kimball. Its cost, exclusive of the curbing, was \$17,000. The group is a bronze, on a granite pedestal, and is a duplicate of the "Freedman's Memorial Statue" in Lincoln square, Washington. The statue was unveiled Dec. 6, 1879, the oration being delivered by Mayor F. O. Prince. Park square was originally so named Nov. 28, 1855.

GOOD GOVERNMENT LEADERS DECLARE WORK WILL GO ON

(Continued From Page One.)

in Boston, and enjoy the privileges for which its citizens pay the taxes, have no vote in its affairs because they are living in other municipalities, not in the city proper. How this is to be overcome has been a problem which has puzzled some of the wisest heads. Undoubtedly if every citizen who has a vote in the city of Boston would exercise this privilege, the result, in the form of good government, could be carried through.

"It is the privilege of the Good Government Association to point the way, and I sincerely believe that the last year has opened the eyes of a very much larger number of people as to the purity of its motives and the disinterestedness of its work."

GEORGE R. NUTTER, attorney at law and a member of the executive committee of the Good Government Association—

"The result of the election was extremely gratifying. I think the association is making a steady gain. More people realize that it is trying to present publicly, honestly and fairly the records of candidates for office and to recommend only those for office whom it can honestly endorse, irrespective of party or other immaterial conditions. I look to see the influence of the association gain steadily in the future as it has in the past."

"This new year will properly be a very important one to the city of Boston. The whole matter of a new charter will come up before the Legislature."

"The danger exists that good citizens may differ so much among themselves in their theories of a new city charter that nothing will be accomplished. It is to be sincerely wished that individual differences may be sunk in the effort to obtain a good, workable charter."

AMORY ELIOT, attorney at law and treasurer of the Good Government Association—

"The support of the public during the past year from a financial point of view has been very satisfactory indeed. Of course we are all pleased with the result of the recent election. Considering that it is an off-year and those voters whom we depend on most stayed away from the polls, the result is very encouraging."

"I am gratified with the result of the election. The success of the seven candidates elected who were endorsed by the Good Government Association shows that the association has a powerful influence. 'Good government endorsement' is a great help to a candidate."

"I believe that the fundamental change for the bettering of city government must be the awakening of the moral responsibility of the voter. You cannot expect the election of good officers without this."

SAMUEL L. POWERS, attorney-at-law and former congressman—

"It is evident that the Good Government Association is becoming more and more potent in each annual election."

"In the last election it clearly demonstrated the good purpose for which it was organized and did most efficient work. The principle upon which it is founded is correct, and if it is fair and careful in its endorsement of candidates, I predict that it will grow in influence from year to year."

ROBERT PIRIE, sales manager of the Crosby Steam Gauge and Valve Company, and for many years actively interested in the vigorous home government of the town of Revere—

"I believe that any organization or movement that will tend to the betterment of the municipal government of Boston should be encouraged and supported."

"President Eliot of Harvard has expressed himself as highly in favor of a government by commission for Boston, and I believe the mayor and many other progressive men are in sympathy with this idea. Such a form of government seems to me the only safe course. What we need is thoroughly honest men who will work unselfishly for the best good of the city. The trend of municipal government today is in favor of honest officialism."

EX-REPRESENTATIVE WILLIAM H. SMITH of Somerville—

"The average voter is misled by party politics, which should not enter into city affairs. I believe the Good Government Association has changed this feeling somewhat inasmuch as they elected seven men to the board this year. The only hope Boston has for clean politics in municipal affairs is by following the Good Government Association or some lumbus avenue and Clarendon street."

THE REV. S. H. ROBIN, pastor of the Second Universalist Church at Columbus avenue and Clarendon street—

"I feel that the Good Government Association illustrates the modern, intelligent and civilized way of taking care of municipal affairs, and I look forward to the time when this method will be extended so as to influence national elections as well."

"There never was a time when people felt the need of careful and painstaking officials more than at present; graft in cities and states has been so widespread as to be almost universal. Even Boston has found many unclean spots through the investigations of the finance committee."

"Good government associations, therefore, are indigenous to our time and should be furthered and supported by all good citizens."

THE REV. A. A. BERLE, D. D., pastor of the Shawmut Congregational Church—

"The Good Government Association, in my judgment, has done a work of great importance for the city of Boston in aiding the people to make proper estimates of the candidates presented to them for nomination and election."

"We need even more publicity along this line, and more persistent work in bringing the facts not only to the attention but also to the conscience of the voter. Nor should this work be left to a few persons; there should be a wide and interested cooperation on the part of all good citizens."

"The want of such cooperation has been the bane of Boston's government for 15 years; in this respect Boston is behind both New York and Chicago, as we have seen in the most recent election. The Good Government Association should be the natural instrument for bringing about the desired result."

ALDERMAN W. DUDLEY COTTON, JR., attorney at law—

"I am neither a member of, nor a subscriber to the Good Government Association. My reason is that I feel that I can be of greater usefulness to the city within the Republican party. My reason is not that I disapprove of the Good Government Association."

"The Good Government Association has done effective work in improving the municipal government of Boston. This it has accomplished in the main by influencing voters to examine into the qualifications of candidates for office. I look forward to a time when the association will be of still greater value."

Centenary Committee Gives Out Plans for the District Celebrations on February 12 in Boston.

MEET IN SYMPHONY

Hon. John D. Long Will Be
Speaker, Music Will Be
Specially Selected and High
School Exercises Uniform.

A sub-committee on certain features of Boston's Lincoln centenary celebration, consisting of B. J. Rothwell, Mayor G. A. Hibbard and J. Payson Bradley has held several meetings, of which it has made nothing public; now it makes the following announcement of its doings:

Symphony Hall has been engaged for the evening of Feb. 12.

Ex-Gov. John D. Long has consented to deliver the oration on that evening in this hall.

B. J. Lang (chairman), Philip Hale and Max Fiedler have consented to act as a committee on music for this occasion.

The following committees have been named to take charge of the celebrations to be held in the various outlying sections of the city:

East Boston—Thomas B. Grimes, chairman; John McNaught, Post 23, G. A. R.; James E. Maguire, president Trade A. R.; Hon. Lewis Burnham, William B. Pigeon, Dr. William H. Grainger, Henry Murphy, Post 159, G. A. R.; Levin Wyanski, Hon. Patrick J. Kennedy, Hon. Joseph B. Macabee.

Charlestown—Hon. John R. Murphy, chairman; James H. Finn, Post 149, G. A. R.; Edward H. Carter, president 99th A.; Dr. James A. McDonald, George A. Sanderson, George A. Hosley, Post 11, G. A. R.; Herbert L. Wolf, Edwin L. Pillsbury, Arthur Sternberg, Robert C. Fitzgerald, president K. of C.

South Boston—Henry J. Bowen, chairman; Joseph T. Whitehouse, Post 32, G. A. R.; John W. Washington, Charles Spitz, J. Carlton Nichols, Gen. William H. Devine, Robert J. Neale, Post 2, G. A. R.; Charles P. Mooney, president Trade Association; David L. White, president Citizens' Association, Hon. Edward L. Logan.

Dorchester—Richard C. Humphreys, chairman; William H. Dupree, Bernard Corr, Hon. Philip Rubenstein, John P. Leahy, David M. Gipson, Post 68, G. A. R.; Gen. Hazard Stevens, John K. Berry, John G. Karle, Elbridge Torrey; Roxbury—The Hon. Joseph H. O'Neill, chairman; Max E. Wyanski, Fred L. Howard, Edward Everett Brown, James W. Kenney, Christopher P. Curtis, Post 26, G. A. R.; James J. Phelan, Edward Seaver, Pietro P. Caproni, Carl Faletto, Jamaica Plain—Samuel B. Capen, chairman; Prof. Frank Vogel, J. Ellis Shaw, Augustus S. Curtis, president Jamaica C.; Samuel S. Marston, Post 200, G. A. R.; the Hon. M. J. Murray, Patrick I. Keating, George W. Anderson, president Elit Club; L. J. Brackett, president Jamaica Plain Citizens Association.

Brighton—Samuel B. Shapleigh, chairman; James H. Wolff, John F. Buckley, Thomas A. Mullen, Alonzo Meserve, Joseph H. Haskell, Post 92, G. A. R.; Max Mitchell, Freeman Morris, Sylvester B. Carter, Dr. H. R. Higgins.

The chairman of these several committees conferred with the sub-committee in the mayor's office Wednesday and it was decided that the observance of the anniversary should take the form of exercises in the high school halls in these districts, the programs to be uniform for all sections.

Chairman Rothwell of the sub-committee stated that it was the purpose of those interested in the celebration to keep the expense down as much as possible, and he urged upon the chairmen the necessity of their cooperation in this respect. All of the men present gave their assurance to the sub-committee that every effort would be made to keep down the expenses.

The next meeting of the committee of 25—the general committee—will be held in the mayor's office at 2 o'clock on Tuesday, Jan. 19.

GRADES MUST GO, SAYS LYNN MAYOR

LYNN, Mass.—"Grade crossings must be abolished in Lynn," declares Mayor James E. Rich, who has taken up this matter with the determination of ending the 10-year discussion of how to abolish the Lynn railroad crossings by simply abolishing them.

With this object in view, Mayor Rich has made an appointment with Ex-Governor Bates, counsel for the city, to go into the matter at a meeting to be held next Tuesday at 10 a. m. The mayor understands that the Boston & Maine railroad is anxious to push the matter to a conclusion.

LYNN BOYS' CLUB DOES MUCH GOOD

LYNN.—The annual report of the Lynn Boys' Club shows that this institution is doing much good. The boys are taken in from the streets and are given instruction in different vocations. The daily average attendance during the latter part of the year was 85. The promoters of the club are considering the organization of musical and dramatic classes. Connected with the club is a savings bank and during December, 29 depositors opened accounts.

Out of the Land of Egypt

People who are familiar with the Christian Science Reading Rooms now open in every center of the United States may be interested in the accompanying picture of the location of the reading room in Alexandria, Egypt. The room is in the Davies Bryan's buildings, on Cherif Pasha street, one of the principal thoroughfares of that busy gate of the Levant, where the West meets the East. Christian Science was introduced to Egypt by its healing power and by the same it is flourishing in Cairo as well as Alexandria, counting among its earnest adherents many good people of the British and American colonies.



READING ROOM IN ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT.

Headquarters for The Christian Science Monitor there in Davies Bryan's buildings, marked with a cross.

INCLUDED in the literature now to be found in the Egyptian reading rooms is The Christian Science Monitor. The reception of this paper in Egypt is signified by an editorial contained in the principal English paper, the Egyptian Daily Post, under date of Dec. 17. The editorial was as follows:

A VALUABLE ACQUISITION.

We have received from the editor, through the medium of a friend, a copy of the "Christian Science Monitor," a 12-page daily, which is the organ of the Christian Scientists published by the "Christian Science Publishing Company" at U. S. A. and made its appearance on the 25th November last. It was with pleasure tempered with a sense of curiosity that we scanned its pages, mainly from the fact that it was introduced to revolutionize daily journalism and while embracing the news of the world in its many departments, to furnish the reading public with only such news that is clean and wholesome, avoiding sensational piffle. The introduction of a paper of this description, which has set a high moral standard, is but a sign of the

times. It not only indicates the progress of 43 years of hard and persistent labor, by Christian Scientists under the leadership of Mrs. Baker Eddy; but confirms the theory that both men and women are awakening to a deeper and finer sense of discrimination between right and wrong. Speaking of the paper itself it is extremely well written and newsy, implicit and truthful in its arguments, shunning what is harmful both to mind and soul; in a word, a stylist in American newspaperdom. Another great advantage, which will certainly recommend it to the reading public is that its advertising columns are not the resort of sharks and swindlers, and if only it can become self-supporting, on such stringent lines, will give to homes, both on this and the other side of the 'great pond,' a record of the day's news readable by both young and old. It should certainly be accepted by all men and women, who have the betterment of humanity at heart and will moreover be welcomed by all honest toilers in the great world of newspaperdom. We wish the "Christian Science Monitor" every success.

MOVE TO REFORM MAINE'S INDIANS

Legislature May Consider
How to Improve Their
Condition and Encourage
Children to Go to School.

OLDTOWN, Me.—To improve the condition of Maine's Indians may be one of the matters to be considered at the present session of the state Legislature. There are more than 700 native sons on the state's reservations on Indian island, near here, and at Pleasant Point, near Eastport, and their condition is causing considerable concern.

It seems that the Indians are lazy so far as taking up American pursuits are concerned. They care almost nothing for farming or for any of the industrial pursuits upon which the average Yankee depends for his living, but would rather fish and hunt and give the warden more trouble for infringement of the game and fish laws than any other people of the State. They like liquor, and dissipation has been a noticeable failing among them. Nevertheless numerous gains are now noted among the Abenakis and Passamaquoddies.

The Indians enjoy life to its utmost. They pay no taxes and neither do they vote in any election except to elect their tribal chief. Some obtain employment as guides, but the bulk of the male population spend their lives in idleness. To improve their conditions, to teach their children the industrial arts and to make of them hard working men, who will strive for their own and their family's comfort is the idea in the minds of those best acquainted with their conditions among the legislators.

HONOR TO SALTER PLEASES LYNN.

LYNN, Mass.—There is much rejoicing here over the appointment of Senator William R. Salter as chairman of the committee on harbors and public lands of the Legislature, owing to the project of developing Lynn harbor.

Classified Advertisements

Rates for advertisements in these columns: One insertion, 12 cents a line; three or more insertions, 10 cents a line. No advertisement taken for less than three lines. Telephone Back Bay 4335.

REAL ESTATE.

SHORE LOTS

22 minutes from South Station. CARLSON & NELSON, 700 Tremont Temple, Boston.
FOUR SALE—Detached residence, large stable, automobile garage; beautiful place; Washington Heights, New York city.
NATHAN H. WEIL,
34 ave. and 85th; Yorkville Bank Bldg.

MORTGAGES FOR SALE

FIRST MORTGAGES
On well located and well improved Chicago Real Estate.
5% AND 6 PER CENT.
ALL TITLES GUARANTEED.
Amount Security Amount Security
\$1,000.....\$2,500.....\$2,500.....\$5,500
1,250.....2,500.....3,000.....7,000
1,500.....4,000.....3,000.....7,500
1,500.....3,200.....3,750.....8,000
1,600.....3,200.....4,000.....8,500
1,800.....3,500.....12,000.....20,000
2,000.....4,400.....13,000.....30,000
WITH FOUR PARTICULARS
AMERICAN BOND AND MORTGAGE CO.
WM. J. MOORE, Manager.
8th Floor Bowler Bldg., 122 Monroe St., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

6 Per Cent. First Mortgages
ON IMPROVED FARMS and Denver real estate; we guarantee interest and principal; we collect and remit interest free of charge; 11 years successful experience; we have never had a foreclosure; also irrigation bonds netting 6%; full particulars on application.

The Farmers' Mortgage and Loan Co.
(Incorporated)
R. A. Morrison, President.
1715 California St., Denver, Colo.

THREE PER CENT INTEREST PAID ON 6 months time certificates of deposit; 5 per cent first mortgage loans on farms in Missouri and Kansas, worth about twice the amount of the loan. On all mortgages sold by us we make no charge for the collection and remittance of interest; we see that the insurance on the buildings is renewed and taxes on the farms paid without expense or trouble to the investor. JOHN BELT BANK, member of Kansas City Clearing House Assn., Kansas City, Mo.; J. L. Lombard, President; A. E. Lombard, Cashier.

BOOKS AND ART

CARDS, MOTTOES, BOOKLETS—Hand some illustrated in two and three colors; the most complete stock of this class of goods ever offered; selections from the best known writers and compilers; send for catalogue, stating whether wholesale or retail. WASHINGTON BOOK AND ART SHOP, 819 Colorado bldg., Washington, D. C.

BE SUITE TO GET SYLLOGISMS—A book of reasons for every day; a gift that lasts throughout the year; price \$2.00. WASHINGTON BOOK AND ART SHOP, 819 Colorado Building, Washington.

ARTS AND CRAFTS—MISS E. H. PIERCE takes pupils in design, jewelry and leather work. 11 Copley Mall Studios, 194 Clarendon st., Boston.

DRESSMAKING

DRESSMAKING by the day or week at reasonable rates; satisfaction guaranteed. Address DRESSMAKER, Monitor Office.

LADIES' SPECIALTIES

HAND BAG, designed to carry the Bible, Science and Health and the Quarterly; also a purse; price \$5. Address DESIGNER, 111 W. 33d st., New York.

SCHOOLS

LOVING VILLA SCHOOL, Arlington Heights (Suburb of Boston), Mass. A Home and Day School for young women, girls and boys. College preparatory, etc. Pupils admitted at age of seven. Pupils may enroll at any time. For detailed information address MRS. LOUISE MAJED R. BRAY, Ph. D., Principal, or MISS VIOLE E. A. MAJEDER, B. A., Assistant Principal.

MANOR SCHOOL, Stamford, Conn.—A boarding school for boys; graduates in nearly every college and technical school. Beautiful location; excellent equipment; junior department. For information and terms, address Head Master, Manor School, Stamford, Conn.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS, The Allen School, West Newton, Mass., Box 84; college preparation; certificates given; small junior department; athletic director; illustrated catalogue describes special features.

BOOKKEEPING guaranteed in 30 days. SNYDER BUSINESS SCHOOL, 801 Monmouth, 98 Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

MUSIC

\$3 A MONTH (10th season), piano, voice, beginners competent to play piano second month. Miss HILLARD, studio 2 Park Square.

HELP WANTED

THREE young ladies for store work, living at or very near Landing St. Elevated terminal; \$6 to \$8 week. M. R. & R. A., room 261, 387 Washington st.

OFFICE boy, 14 to 17 years old, who is Christian Scientist; \$3 week. M. R. & R. A., room 214, 12 Bromfield st.

SITUATIONS WANTED

NEWSPAPER MAN with 25 years' experience, all departments except mechanical, on daily and weekly papers, 29 years as owner, one year as manager for publisher, desires a position in place having a Christian Science church or society. Address SCIENTIST, Monitor Office.

WANTED by educated Australian woman, position as governess, companion or housekeeper; good testimonials. Address S. W., Office of the Monitor.

POSITION in Chicago by competent stenographer; Christian Scientist; six years' experience; references. Address H. M., Monitor Office.

WANTED—Situation by men of business experience; good salesman; Christian Scientist; will consider any right proposition. DAVIES, Monitor Office.

BY EXPERIENCED woman, as companion, governess or mother's help. X. Y. Z., Monitor Office.

WANTED—Position as companion in a refined and Christian Science family; ref. given and desired. 1651, Monitor Office.

CAPABLE lady will do plain sewing, repairing, etc., in homes, for ladies or gentlemen. Address X. Y. Z., Monitor Office.

ROOM AND BOARD

FURNISHED ROOMS by day or week; convenient to car lines, ferries and railroads; 411 West 21st st., or THE PALMETTO, 5 East 8th st., with restaurant accommodations; rates reasonable. FLEISCHHAUER & ACRADA, New York.

MISCELLANEOUS

FLORIDA ORANGES
AND GRAPE FRUIT.
Let us furnish your table with a real luxury; private orders a specialty. Address E. W. AMIDES, ORMOND, FLORIDA.

BROCKTON URGES WATER QUESTION

BROCKTON, Mass.—The commissioners and committee on water supply at a meeting scheduled for tonight will ask the new city council to petition the Legislature for the right to make a loan of \$100,000 outside the debt limit for water construction purposes.

Mayor Kent, in his inaugural message, said: "The wisdom of securing for our city the Silver Lake supply is daily demonstrated. It is one of the best assets of our city possessions."

PROBE AFFAIRS OF "FISH TRUST"

CHICAGO—Creditors of A. Booth & Co., the so-called "fish trust," have begun investigation before a master in chancery to ascertain why \$602,000 of the funds of A. Booth & Co. were paid to attorneys before the firm went into a receivership.

It is said that the present proceeding will be followed by others about other sums of money paid out by the Booth company during the eight years previous to its going into receivership.

Meyer Jonasson & Co.

Tremont and Boylston Streets

Genuine Furs at Reduced Prices

\$37.50 Mink Muffs for.....	25.00
40.00 Mink Muffs for.....	28.50
48.50 Mink Muffs for.....	37.50
85.00 Mink Muffs for.....	60.00
25.00 Lynx Muffs for.....	18.75
37.50 Lynx Muffs for.....	25.00
42.50 Lynx Muffs for.....	31.50
47.50 Lynx Muffs for.....	35.00
50.00 Lynx Muffs for.....	38.50
57.50 Lynx Muffs for.....	44.50
30.00 Beaver Muffs for.....	19.50
87.50 Persian Lamb Muffs for.....	26.50
40.00 Persian Lamb Muffs for.....	28.50
42.50 Persian Lamb Muffs for.....	30.00
50.00 Pony Fur Coats for.....	38.50
53.50 Pony Fur Coats for.....	41.50
65.00 Pony Fur Coats for.....	50.00
82.50 Pony Fur Coats for.....	60.00
90.00 Pony Fur Coats for.....	68.50
62.50 Marmot Coats for.....	45.00
68.50 Marmot Coats for.....	52.50
75.00 Marmot Coats for.....	60.00
82.50 Marmot Coats for.....	68.50
80.00 Sable Squirrel Coats for.....	65.00
100.00 Sable Squirrel Coats for.....	82.50
132.50 Sable Squirrel Coats for.....	95.00
50.00 Fur Lined Coats for.....	35.00
75.00 Fur Lined Coats for.....	58.00
80.00 Fur Lined Coats for.....	62.50
92.50 Fur Lined Coats for.....	75.00

BRITISH CITY PAID NINETY MILLION TO SAVE ITS INDUSTRY

Manchester Learned Its Competitors Could Transport Raw Material More Cheaply, So Built the Canal.

PROJECT WON OUT

CHICAGO.—About 25 years ago the people in Manchester, England, discovered that their industrial and commercial supremacy was seriously threatened, that the prosperity of that great city of all manufacturing districts was not only arrested, but was on the decline.

An investigation of the subject, says the Record-Herald, demonstrated that these conditions were due to the inability of the manufacturers to compete with their rivals, because of the expense of transportation between Manchester and the seaboard, on raw material coming in and finished products going out.

It was suggested that this difficulty might be removed by the construction of a canal between that city and the Mersey river, to handle foreign trade direct, which was done at an expense of more than \$90,000,000.

The canal was opened for traffic January, 1894, and the result is perfectly satisfactory. The influence of the new waterway upon the district was felt for some time before it was actually opened for traffic.

A large proportion of the cost was paid in wages to local labor, and before the opening of the canal the railway companies had made such reductions in freight rates as materially increased the profits of industries which had previously found it difficult to make money because of the expense of transportation.

The construction of the canal has increased the population of Manchester district very largely. It has advanced the value of property as well as the volume of business. It has reduced the cost of raw material and, consequently, the expense of production, and everybody is better for it.

For example, before the canal was built, all the cotton consumed in the Manchester district, which is the largest manufacturing district in the world, had to be unloaded from the ocean steamers at Liverpool, hauled through that city on carts to a railway station, carried to Manchester by rail, unloaded from the cars into warehouses and then hauled to the factories by wagons at a total expense of 14 shillings 8 pence per ton, about \$3.66 in our money.

Of this the dock charge was 3 shillings, the cost of handling 1 shilling 3 pence, cartage to railroad 1 shilling 3 pence, freight to Manchester 7 shillings 2 pence, cartage to factory 2 shillings—which equals 14 shillings 8 pence. Cotton will average five bales to the ton, and, therefore, the cost was more than 75 cents a bale.

Now the cotton is taken direct to Manchester by steamer without extra freight, and can be delivered at the factories for an average of 8 shillings, or \$2, a ton, making a saving of \$1.66 a ton, which, in handling 2,000,000 or 3,000,000 bales of cotton, is an enormous saving and pays the interest upon the cost of the canal. One firm in Manchester handles at least 24,000 bales of cotton a year, and many firms handle 20,000.

KENTUCKIANS BUY OLD ARMY GUNS

Bargains at Department Stores in Discarded Army Weapons Lead to Big Sales by Louisville Folks.

The United States government armed nearly 1,000,000 of its citizens during the past year, doing this by placing before the public its discarded army guns. The state of Kentucky's pro rata of the distribution has already amounted to 10,000 of the single-shot Springfield rifles alone. Kentucky people secured the arms through department stores in Louisville, one firm alone selling at retail 9000 of them, says the Louisville Courier-Journal.

The Louisville firms handling the weapons bought them from the firms taking them off the hands of the government, and they have been sold here as low as \$1.80. The firms here have had several bargain days on the weapons, when thousands of them were sold. They went to individuals, to clubs and to corporations. Some of the guns were of the 1888 model, while others were after the model of 1881. Any of them will strike at 1800 yards and are as accurate as the best of smaller caliber weapons.

It is said that 18,000 rounds of ammunition have been sold for use in these weapons since they were placed on the local market.

A great many of the guns sold in Louisville, it is said, were purchased by negroes.

FORM NEW LUMBER COMPANY.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.—The West Coast Lumber & Pulp Company, capital \$150,000, has been organized by Syracuse firms for the purpose of leasing a tract of 250 square miles of timber land in Newfoundland. The company will manufacture lumber and pulp.

Dresden One Vast Museum of Art Treasures



ROYAL OPERA HOUSE—DRESDEN.

It faces the "Theater Platz," or square—Beyond appears the tower of one of the principal churches—The view is taken from the palace.

Some of the World's Most Famous Masterpieces to be Found in the Galleries of "The Florence of Germany."

RELICS OF HISTORY

Palace Is Connected With the Church by a Tunnel so That Royal Family May Come and Go Unobserved.

DRESDEN, Saxony.—This city, "The Florence of Germany," whose transient population consists largely of artists, poets and musicians, drawn hither by the varied and costly collections contained in the many museums and art galleries, is the capital of the most densely populated of the four kingdoms of the German empire.

In the Dresden art gallery, the richest in Germany, and one of the most famous in the world, are masterpieces of every school—Correggios, Raphaels, Rembrandts, Murillos and Holbeins, including Raphael's wonderful Sistine Madonna.

The city and state government own 14 museums, and there are numerous private collections and galleries, so that Dresden is one of the richest stores-houses in Europe for priceless antiquities, interesting historical relics and treasures of art.

The very city itself is a museum, abounding in fine edifices and well executed statues, and every year adds to its treasures.

Part of the royal palace even is used as a museum, and its "green vaults" abound in jewels and costly curiosities. This palace is connected with the nearby court church by a covered passage, through which the royal family may go to and from services unobserved.

To the northeast of the palace is Theater place with its promenades, at one end of which stands the Royal Theater, a magnificent Renaissance structure which seats 2000 spectators.

It was in this theater that Adalbert Matkowsky, who with Joseph Kainz, shares the highest honors of the German stage, commenced his artistic career at the age of 19 years. For many years Matkowsky has been the leading man of the Royal Theater at Berlin, in which city he celebrated his 50th anniversary this month.

FIRST MADE ICE 'TO COOL ROOMS

John Gorrie of Florida Has Title of "Father of Mechanical Refrigeration"—Invented Sixty-four Years Ago.

Mankind's thirst might have been the underlying cause of the invention of ice-making and refrigeration by mechanical means had not John Gorrie of Charleston, S. C. and Apalachicola, Fla., been actuated by a higher and nobler purpose. Mr. Gorrie wrought to cool the rooms of buildings when the mercury was near the cent mark and ice no nearer than New England. Mr. Gorrie made ice as early as 1845. It was never Mr. Gorrie's purpose to perfect a process for making ice, but all his energies were bent on air cooling, says George D. Lowe in Home Magazine.

No man who examines the claims made in his application for letters patent will dispute his right to the title of father of mechanical refrigeration. He prophesied the application of refrigeration to the preservation of food-stuffs and to many other uses now commonly known. His claims for air-cooling in dwellings and warehouses put him in the front rank of American inventors, and no invention held greater possibilities for human comfort than his.

At the Hess-Schroeder concert in Chickering Hall, Tuesday evening, Jan. 20, will play with Mr. Schroeder, the 'cellist, Rubinstein's sonata for piano and 'cello in D major, op. 18. Miss Virginia Listentann, soprano, will sing a number of modern songs. Mr. Perabo's chief solo piece will be "Six Variations, op. 34, of Beethoven."

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KNOX AND TAFT TALK OF CABINET

AUGUSTA, Ga.—Senators Philander C. Knox and Jonathan Bourne are here. Mr. Knox went to the Bon Air Hotel, preparatory to his conference with President-elect Taft. This conference, it is expected, determines definitely the composition of the new cabinet. He will remain here two or three days.

The President-elect had an engagement also with Warren S. Stone, grand chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

AMERICANS LOSE BRITISH PATENTS

LONDON.—A patent precedent has been established here under the new patent act, a decision having just been given, revoking the British patent on an American sewing machine, on the ground that the American patentees failed to meet the requirements of the law, inasmuch as they manufactured in England merely a few of the substitute parts, instead of the machine, as covered by the patent.

N. Y. TROLLEY MERGER RUMORED.
ALBANY, N. Y.—The various trolley companies owned by the New York Central will be consolidated on March 31, according to a rumor here. The companies are the Rochester, the Rochester & Sodus Bay, Rochester & Eastern Rapid, the Schenectady, the Utica & Mohawk Valley, the Oneida and the Syracuse Rapid Transit Company.



THE CAROLA BRIDGE—DRESDEN.

In the background to the right are the towers of the palace and the church attended by royalty. In the left is the Art Gallery where hangs the Sistine Madonna.

Venezuela Seeking Settlement

The renewal of the amicable relations between the United States and Venezuela has in suspense the public sentiment of the other South American republics.

After the accomplishment of the dismemberment of Colombia and the consequent independence of the department of Panama all the South American continent has assumed an observatory attitude, and perhaps of misgiving, in regard to the United States, and a solution of the Venezuelan problem is anxiously expected as a demonstration of the future policy of the United States toward that continent, says a writer in the New York World.

If a settlement with Venezuela is obtained by violence it means that the imperialism and the policy of territorial expansion go on predominating, and a commercial struggle may result between the two continents to the benefit of Europe and to the detriment of the United States; if, on the contrary, Venezuela is given an opportunity to be heard and defended, and the question of a settlement of the differences between the two continents not be made a prior and sine qua non condition to the reestablishment of the former amicable relations between the same, then there will disappear the mistrust in Spanish America, a commercial war will be avoided, and it will be possible to easily germinate the seed sown in the peoples of the south by Mr. Root in his recent journey of peace and friendship.

Venezuela, Colombia and Ecuador are the work of only one man, Bolivar, and constituted after the war of emancipation only one republic, the Gran Colombia.

Since then the independence of the isthmus and the way in which it took place have left a deep impression on the heart of the old Colombians. The opportunity which presents itself to the United States in the Venezuelan case is splendid for extinguishing those disagreeable recollections and for reestablishing the old sympathy and admiration which existed in Spanish America for the country of Washington. Leave to Venezuela the liberty to work in the bosom of diplomacy and friendship, and justice will be done to those Americans who think themselves aggrieved.

Instead of forcing Venezuela, at present exhausted by its internal wars, to a settlement in the presence of warships, it is more decorous for the United States to accept the olive branch which came from Caracas, and after reestablishment of the diplomatic and amicable relations—disturbed by a man and not by a people—to submit the subjects of difference between the two countries to three of the judges of the supreme court of the United States or to three arbitrators, one named by Venezuela, another by the United States and a third by the President of the Mexican republic or by the President of one of the Spanish-American nations.

Such a step on the part of the government at Washington will produce a startling effect in the commercial communities of both continents, and it is what we good Latin-Americans look forward to and which inspires the right criterion of the great American public.

SAVES EXPRESS BY FLYING LEAP

ALTOONA, Pa.—The Pennsylvania special, the 18-hour flyer, was saved from disaster by Charles Theurauch, a Pennsylvania railroad brakeman of this city, who, at the hazard of his life, jumped from a moving freight and flagged the passenger train in time to prevent it from colliding with a large boulder that had rolled from the side of a cut near Benscreek.

The stone weighed several tons, and a wrecking crew was called to remove it. Fortunately, the flyer was several minutes late, or Theurauch would have been unable to save it.

NEW BRISTOL COMMISSIONER.

TAUNTON.—Captain Black of the Bristol county commission has resigned his position and ex-Mayor Richard E. Warner, who was recently elected to that office, has qualified.

BUILD NEW ICE PLANT.

HILTON, N. Y.—At a meeting of the Hilton Cold Storage Plant directors held in Rochester recently it was decided to expend \$80,000 for the erection of a new cold storage building.

RARE GRAY FOX IS CAUGHT.

WELLSBURG, N. Y.—A very rare specimen of gray fox has been captured here by Daniel Colwell. The gray fox has been seldom or ever caught in this vicinity.

THEATER HONOR TO SHAKESPEARE

LONDON.—The Shakespeare memorial committee, appointed to consider the form of a memorial, has decided with practical unanimity to recommend the establishment of a national theater, at which Shakespearian plays will be presented and also other plays. Foreign companies will be invited to produce foreign plays.

It is intended that the theater shall be a state institution. The educational and municipal authorities of the country will be asked to associate themselves with the theater. Public subscriptions will be invited.

UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF AINSLIE & GRABOW COMPANY

WINTER SPORTS

The Weldon
GREENFIELD, MASS.
A metropolitan hotel in a beautiful New England town. Absolutely fireproof. Glass enclosed sun parlor. Strictly temperance. Special low week-end rates including railroad fare and board. For illustrated booklet apply to A. W. WEEKS, Manager, Greenfield, or GEO. E. MARSTERS, 208 Washington Street, Boston.

Brandon Hall

Beacon Street, Brookline.
Furnished or unfurnished apartments, any number rooms desired.
Modern in every respect.
ARTHUR L. RACE, Proprietor.



Old Dutch Cleanser

cleans mechanically, not chemically, and is absolutely free from acid, caustic or alkali. It is rapidly supplanting the old caustic and acid cleansers, which eat into and destroy the surfaces they touch.

Avoid Caustic and Acids

Old Dutch Cleanser does all the cleaning, which formerly required soap, soap-powders, scouring-bricks and metal-polishers—and does it in an easier, quicker and better way.

Cleans, Scrubs, Scours, Polishes

In the kitchen, in the bathroom, in the bedroom, in the parlor—from cellar to attic—it keeps the house spick and span.

Large, Sifting-Top Can, 10c (at All Grocers).....

The Cudahy Packing Co.
SOUTH OMAHA, NEB.



SHIRTS

Negligee, Plaited Bosom, cuffs on and off, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50

NOW \$1.38

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HOTELS.

You Should Visit the HOTEL LENOX

Cor. Boylston and Exeter Sts
BOSTON



BECAUSE

Reservations may be wired at the expense of the management. If desired, the hotel porters with taxicab will meet you.

Easy access to shopping districts, theatres, etc.—an attractive feature to strangers stopping in the city.

Occupies an exceptionally open and airy site in Boston's fashionable Back Bay district.

In 250 luxuriously appointed rooms are arranged singly and en suite. There are 150 private baths. Each room has an outside exposure and long distance telephone.

The unique Palm Room and very effective Pergola are striking features of the Lenox, Boston's most popular Restaurants.

UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF
AINSLIE & GRABOW COMPANY

Sour Grapes

It must be a case of Sour Grapes if you can't get just the Overcoat you want for the rest of this winter and all of next in our present sale.

Suits and Overcoats that were \$15 to \$25, now

\$14.50

Those that were from \$28 to \$45, now

\$24.50

It is the high quality of these goods that gives emphasis to this price reduction.

Browning, King & Company

407 to 411 WASHINGTON ST., BOSTON

LONDON TO LOSE FAMOUS RESORT OF OLD-TIME WRITERS

"Hatchard's" Bookstore, Literary Landmark for a Century Past, to Give Place to Modern Establishment.

EMINENT PATRONS

LONDON.—With the tearing down of "Hatchard's," the famous old bookshop at 187 Piccadilly, one of the most famous landmarks of literary London will disappear.

It will rise again but under conditions more suited to this 20th century, bigger and more pretentious, but not the "Hatchard's" of bygone days.

Hatchard's at present is a modest shop. It is more than 100 years old, which is a ripe age for Piccadilly, and it has been the rendezvous of men whose names will not soon be forgotten in English literary history.

In the days before the clubs it offered a meeting place for men diverse in occupation and opinion, but united in their love for books. Mr. Hatchard—the original Mr. John Hatchard—provided a cheerful fire, a table on which reposed the morning papers, and solid chairs, seated in which great men, tired of poring over old volumes, were encouraged to palaver or to slumber.

Among the early 19th century patrons of Hatchard's one figure stands out vivid in any picture that fancy conjures—that of the Duke of Wellington. He came on horseback, and did not disdain the use of a chair within the shop. The visitor of Waterloo was something of a bookman, for he once paid Mr. Hatchard £3 for a pamphlet which was originally sold for a shilling.

Canning was another frequent visitor, and the list includes Crabbe, Byron, Hannah More, Wilberforce and others of the "Clapham set." Queen Charlotte, wife of George III., was a purchaser of folios from Mr. Hatchard's shelves, and it may not be out of place to mention that the arrangement of the royal library at Sandringham was lately entrusted to one of the present heads of the famous house.

"You must go to Hatchard's," wrote Hannah More to the precocious infant Macaulay, and the budding genius took the wise lady's advice.

In the early days the patrons of Hatchard's included Mr. Gladstone, who is reported to have been "taciturn and unapproachable in manner, handing in a list of pamphlets on a slip of paper, and even then demanding 10 per cent or threatening to go elsewhere."

The Kingsleys, father and afterward famous son, the amazingly successful author; Martin Tupper, Young, the actor, and Bishop Blomfield were some of the early Victorian notabilities who would rub shoulders at Hatchard's.

The old idea is to be preserved in the new building soon to be erected. Gentlemen, it is understood, visit Hatchard's as amateurs of books, old and new. They are made welcome, but not interfered with. There is no place, it is believed, in a home of books for the spirit of "hustling."

ADMIRAL GIVEN SERVICE MEDALS

SHAMOKIN, Pa.—Rear Admiral James MacQueen Forsythe, retired, has received two medals, conferred upon him by the navy department at Washington, in recognition of services rendered during the civil war, and also while in charge of the naval station at Key West, Fla., during the Spanish-American war.

The medals are of bronze and are models of fine workmanship. One bears a likeness of the Monitor and Merrimack in their historic battle during the civil war, while on the other is engraved the picture of Morro Castle, situated at the mouth of Santiago harbor, where Lieutenant Hobson sank his ship in an effort to bottle up Admiral Cervera's fleet.

NO VENEZUELA AGREEMENT YET.

WASHINGTON.—Advice received at the state department from William I. Buchanan, the American special commissioner to Venezuela, are hopeful in tenor, but show that no definite conclusions have yet been reached.

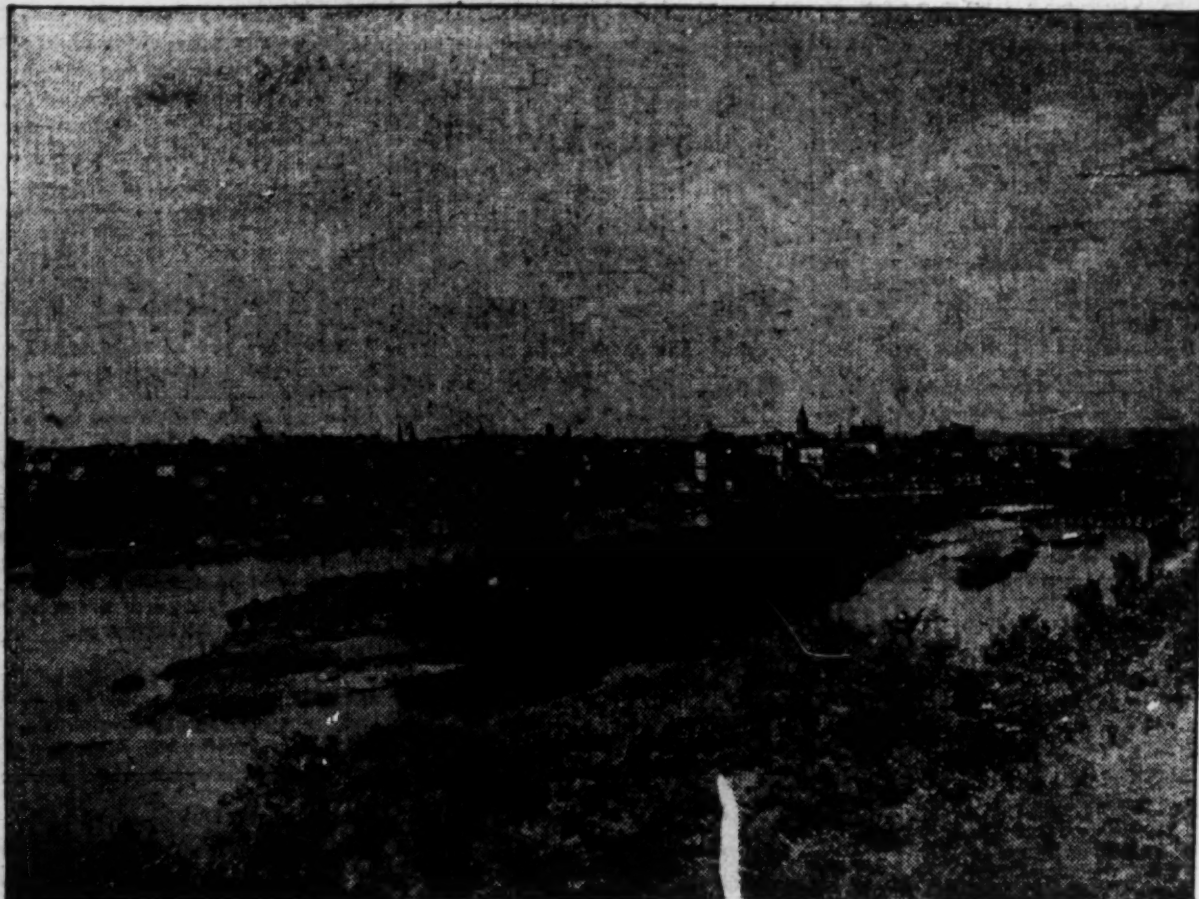
At the Theaters

HOLLIS STREET, "Jack Straw."
COLONIAL, "Polly of the Circus."
MAJESTIC, "Girls."
TREMONT, "Follies of 1908."
CASTLE SQUARE, "The Circus Girl."
GLOBE, Dockstad's Minstrels.
KEITH'S, Vaudeville.
ORPHEUM, Vaudeville.
BOSTON, Variety.

THIS WEEK'S CONCERTS.

SUNDAY.
Chickering Hall, 3:30 p. m.—First chamber concert, Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Dolmetsch.

St. Paul Owes Much to Great River



THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER AT ST. PAUL.

ST. PAUL, the capital of the state of Minnesota, one of the typical great cities of the Northwest, owes the early growth which has contributed largely to its commercial importance today to its geographical location, at the head of navigation on the Mississippi river.

The wise enterprise of the federal government in giving its assistance to extend the navigable channel to Minneapolis aided also in building up the entire region and increasing the volume of commerce which utilized the waterway

and helped build up the riparian community.

The first settlement on the site of St. Paul was built by the French in 1838, and took its name, St. Paul, from the French mission which was built there in 1841. It was incorporated as a town and made the territorial capital in 1849, and a city in 1854.

It is a city of great physical attractiveness, the natural charm of the river location being enhanced by the contour of the ground, the city being built on three successive plateaus, the finest residences being situated on the highest

ground. Half a dozen colleges and a score or more of philanthropic institutions do credit to the public spirit of the city, while admirable public utilities contribute to the comfort of life. Among these public utilities are numbered the municipal public baths on the river front.

The city is the home of churches of every denomination, which influence in no small measure the civic life of St. Paul. A magnificent street system is supplemented by over half a hundred bridges, five of which—three of them being highway bridges—span the lordly stream which flanks the town.

JEWISH BANKERS OF LONDON FIGHT BIG FINNISH LOAN

Lord Swaythling Head of Russo-Jewish Committee Heads Opposition—Firms Want Railroads.

INVESTORS ARE SHY

LONDON.—A storm of opposition on the part of Jewish bankers and investors here is meeting the proposed Finnish loan of \$10,000,000, destined for the construction of railroads in the grand duchy.

Lord Swaythling, president of the Russo-Jewish committee, in a letter to the financial editor of the London Times, upholds the action of the committee in deprecating the issue of the loan in this country and strongly advises his co-religionists and others to keep aloof from all investments in securities of the persecuting government. Lord Swaythling's attitude is regarded in banking circles as doing no little harm to the subscription to the loan, as not only Jewish investors but others are likely to give more than passing heed to his words. In an interview, Lord Swaythling said:

"I fully justify the action of the committee in deprecating the issue of the loan here. We must not view things from a purely financial standpoint alone. In condemning the issue of the loan I have taken the ground that no good purpose can be served by a government that treats its subjects in such a way as Finland does. There are over two hundred Jewish families in Finland, a large number of which are without any legal rights.

They have been allowed to live in the grand duchy on sufferance. Lately, out of these 200 families 30 or more have been ordered to leave the country, regardless of the inclement season. This can hardly be called human, and no one can criticize when I advise my co-religionists and British investors possessing a sentiment for the rights of humanity to taboo the proposed loan while such unheard-of persecutions are going on. "This is not a revengeful attitude of mine or of my committee, but I take the view that there are ethical principles concerned which cannot be disregarded by the right-minded investor, and that such persons will not lend money to a persecuting government, however high the rate of interest offered. Our appeal is not made to Jewish investors alone, but to all those who cannot but sympathize with a people who deserve a better fate."

Lord Swaythling was asked if he thought the advice would bear fruit. "From personal knowledge," he said, "I have every reason to believe that the loan will meet with a lot of opposition among all classes of investors. I sympathize with the Finns in their aspirations for liberty, but their treatment of the Jews is unworthy of them and will injure them grievously in England, especially in their financial projects."

BEST SPEAKERS IN SMALL CLUBS

Oxford Debating Societies of Few Members Produce Better Oratory Than Do Larger University Bodies.

"Although the Union is the foremost and most representative debating society in Oxford, and the fountain-head, as it were, of university oratory," says Gervais Rentoul, in the "Oxford and Cambridge Review," "yet at the same time we must not overlook the enormous influence that the smaller debating clubs possess in the training of the rising politician and orator, and the unique opportunity they afford for practice in extempore speaking. Indeed, I may say that some of the finest speeches I have ever heard from undergraduates in Oxford, speeches which approached most nearly to the standard of true oratory, have been delivered in one or other of the smaller debating clubs, where the attendance often did not number more than 20 or 30 in all.

There, however, speakers seemed more inclined to "let themselves go," and less afraid of appearing foolish, which is the great bugbear of most undergraduates. For unless the orator does "let himself go," he cannot impress his personality upon his hearers, and it is essential he should do this if he desires to be really effective, no matter what style of speaking he particularly favors.

"Since the speaking at Oxford is almost entirely such as would occur in debate, and therefore is essentially controversial, not only the Union, but also the smaller clubs try to follow the procedure of the House of Commons. The president is, however, endowed with almost autocratic powers, and does his best to prevent the debate, as far as possible, from degenerating into mere personal abuse, and to help to concentrate the speaker's attention on the subject under discussion, though I cannot say that in either of these respects he is invariably successful."

HOPE FOR ALL RED ROUTE INCREASING

LONDON.—At Melbourne the prospects of the consummation of the all red cable route have been greatly improved by the conference between Dr. Coulter and Mr. Fisher, the federal premier, with Mr. Thomas, the postmaster-general.

It is expected that the latter will agree that Australia shall be represented at the proposed meeting of officials representing all the governments interested to work out the details of the scheme. Mr. Coulter reported that the British and New Zealand ministries will adopt a favorable attitude. Mr. Thomas personally supports the scheme cordially and the conference will be resumed on Jan. 13.

DUTCH AT PEACE WITH VENEZUELA

THE HAGUE.—Venezuela has formally notified Holland that the decree rescinding the exequaturs of Dutch consuls had been withdrawn, and that new credentials had been issued to all the former Dutch consuls. This act practically removes the last barrier to the reestablishment of diplomatic relations with Venezuela.

BRAZIL INFLUENCE GROWS FOR PEACE IN SOUTH AMERICA

Discouraged Uruguay Revolt and Is Rapidly Impressing on Argentina That Her Intentions Are Peaceful.

NO NAVAL BALANCE

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil.—If the revolutionary party in Uruguay bent on overthrowing the present government really counted, as is rumored, on the active support of Brazil, or at least of the border state of Rio Grande do Sul, it has since realized its mistake. Baron do Rio Branco, the foreign minister, and Dr. Carlos Barbosa, Governor of Rio Grande, have persistently worked for peace and order in Uruguay in order to avert a revolution which might necessitate armed interference and thus provide a casus belli between Brazil and the Argentine.

A number of Brazilian diplomats and public men have visited Montevideo, Uruguay's capital, for some time past, and strong pressure is being exerted on both President Williams and the nationalists to come to terms.

Brazil, despite her temporary naval inferiority, has lately shown a great deal of quiet strength. She came out of her controversy with Argentina over the intercepted message with flying colors; her vindication, thanks to Baron do Rio Branco, was complete and her dignity throughout superb. The Argentine had the good sense to dispense with the rabid diplomacy of Dr. Zeballos, the ex-minister of foreign affairs, and his successor, Dr. De la Plaza, has shown extreme caution in handling the situation.

No demand was made on Brazil to limit her armaments and enter an agreement of "equivalence," that is of naval balance between the two republics, for when the first feelers came out in the Buenos Aires papers, she made it absolutely clear that she considered her armaments a purely internal affair.

This view is, of course, strenuously combatted by the Argentines, who argue that a powerful fleet such as Brazil will soon possess could only be directed against them, any naval power being obviously beside the point now that the German bugaboo is exploded. As a matter of fact, Brazil seeks no quarrel with her southern neighbor; it is probably safe to say that she would have arrived at her present naval policy even did she not have to reckon with a growing power to the south of her.

Her territory is immense—somewhat larger than the United States—and she has an extremely vulnerable area in its very center: the Amazon river, the greatest waterway in the world. But apart from generic considerations of defense, it has become perfectly clear to the Brazilians that the Monroe tutelage is antiquated and that the modern equivalent for it is self-help. They see no reason why they should not be as independent and relatively as powerful as the great northern republic, and South America just as unassailable as the northern continent. At the last Hague conference the attitude of South Americans, both Spanish and Portuguese speaking, afforded interesting material for reflection on that subject.

Brazil, therefore, looks upon the "equivalence" notion as wholly out of place and reminds the Argentines that never since they began acquiring warships did it occur to her to ask explanations and demand a limitation of armaments. In 1844 the Argentine Republic possessed but two warships and in 1896-98 when they had six large ships building in Europe the present situation was exactly reversed, Brazil being much the stronger on sea prior to their completion.

Brazil's attitude on this subject has been consistent all along. In November, 1907, the Brazilian legation in Santiago de Chile was instructed to make it clear that Brazil would not accept the "equivalence" clause contained in the treaty Dr. Zeballos, the Argentine foreign minister, had submitted to Chile in April, and which Chile, in her unwavering loyalty to Brazil, had insisted the latter should be invited to join. There is no foundation to the report that Chile about that time proposed to Brazil to cede to the Argentine one of the dreadnoughts building for her in England.

The fact is that the entente between Brazil and Chile is the most powerful factor in South America today. The latest instance of its powerful influence is the collapse of the Argentine-Bolivian railway connection as was planned between these two republics in their treaty of 1894, at a time when the Argentine-Peruvian combine completely and exclusively controlled Bolivia. Owing to this preponderance it was neglected to couch the treaty in sufficiently precise terms to make it strictly binding.

Now that Chile controls the railroad situation with Brazil furnishing the money for the new constructions (by the indemnity paid Bolivia for territory involved in the dispute between the two some years ago) the Argentines are calling the attention of England and the United States to this condition of affairs. So it was said that these two powers had offered to mediate between Brazil and the Argentine in order to make an end of a situation whose danger lay especially in Brazil's Atlantic-Pacific alliance with Chile, which placed Bolivia, Paraguay and Uruguay at the mercy of the combine.

RUSSIAN LOAN ISSUE JAN. 23.

PARIS.—It is announced here that the Russian loan of \$225,000,000, recently authorized by the Douma, will be issued simultaneously at St. Petersburg, Paris and London on Jan. 23. The price of issue, it is expected, will be 80 or 90. The rate of interest is 4½ per cent.

RUSSIAN BUILDS NEW BIVOQUAC CAR

Germany Considers the Adoption of Novel Appliance Guaranteed to Offer Home Comforts on Battlefield.

A correspondent writes that the army authorities in Germany are considering the adoption of a transportable bivouac car, the invention of a Russian engineer. After the car, which is readily hauled by a pair of horses, has arrived at its destination, two levers, terminating in anchors, are dropped on to the ground. These levers maintain the rear wheels in position, while the front wheels are carried along by the horses until the car is drawn out to a length of 25 meters, says the London (Eng.) Times.

The car then consists of several compartments, each constituting a room with three windows, and a passage communicating with the main exit.

At the rear end of the car an observatory tower is arranged which can be raised to a height of 30 meters. This tower can also be used as a wireless telegraphy station.

WAGON STREWS SAND ON STREETS

Consul Frank S. Hannah reports that the street cleaning department of Magdeburg has recently made successful experiments with a new sand strewing wagon constructed by Herman Rickke of that German city. The wagon spreads rapidly an even layer of sand on the streets, which in the case of asphalt paving is of great benefit in that it minimizes the slipping of the horses when the streets are either extremely wet or frozen.

TEACHER WALKS GREAT DISTANCE

Did Part of Long Tramp in Zero Weather, and Incident Inspires Comparison With Army Tests.

An instructor at the University of Minnesota has just ended a 450-mile walk from Chicago to Minneapolis, covering the distance at an average speed of 24 miles a day and undergoing zero weather for part of the way.

The feat is not important in itself. Weston's gait for a month was 43 miles a day. But in connection with the endurance riding and walking tests required of army officers, and in view of the compulsory retirement age for professors recently instituted by the university of which the instructor is a member, his performance is not without its bearing on the qualifications of professors, says the New York World.

At present, as the regulations are understood, age alone is the determining factor in the shelving of Minnesota professors. But if a naval officer's proficiency is rated in accordance with his ability to ride and walk, why should not proficiency in pedestrianism count toward a professor's fitness for teaching?

The instructor in question has shrewdly forestalled any future application of this test to faculty members.

PROVIDENCE POSTAL RECEIPTS.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The receipts at the Providence post office increased \$9000 last year over 1907. The total gross receipts were \$683,642, or over 68 per cent of the cost of the new federal building opened for use a month ago. The total receipts for December, 1908, were \$69,847.

HENRY SIEGEL CO.

WASHINGTON AND ESSEX STREETS - - - BOSTON, MASS.

ON SALE FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

\$16.50 for \$25 Lymanville Tailored Suits

For misses and small women, suitable for early spring wear, and other notable specials in the January Clearance of high-grade wearing apparel in good style.



Our own high-class regular stocks marked down—No special lots

The large number of women with their daughters who visit this department, and then, after making the rounds of other stores, return and make their purchases here, indicates that you should see our January Clearing Bargains before buying elsewhere.

At all times we cordially invite inspection of our stocks without obligation to buy.

\$19.75 Suits, \$11.50

For misses and small women, two and three-piece models, chevrons and fancy mixtures, smart fitted or semi-fitted styles, others plain, full flare gore skirts, finished with wide self fold.

\$25 Suits at \$16.50

Strictly tailored, made of Lymanville worsted, 38-inch coats, button through front style semi-fitted back, satin lined, new flare skirt, plain, all desirable shades.

\$30 Suits at \$18.75

For misses and small women, fine lustrous broadcloths, directoire models, trimmed with bias bands of satin, large revers, velvet collar and fancy embroidered vest, flare gore skirts, satin trimmed.

\$12.50 Coats at \$7.50

New directoire style for girls, made of chiffon broadcloth, trimmed with silk braid and satin covered buttons, lined throughout with flannel.

\$16.50 Coats at \$9.75

Chinchilla coats for girls, ¾ lengths, also full length models, hooked high at neck, with attractive velvet collar, lined with red flannel, colors blue, red and gray.

HENRY SIEGEL CO., Second Floor.

Do You Drink

Hood's Buttermilk

Fresh from the Churn?

TRY A MUG OF HOOD'S BUTTERMILK fresh from the churn. Many persons find it is much more palatable and easily digestible than whole milk.

Hood's Buttermilk

Delicious Beverage, a Cheap Food and thus used furnishes more nutriment than almost any other beverage except whole milk. An ordinary glass contains as much nutriment as half a pint of oysters, two ounces of bread or a good-sized potato. Hood's Buttermilk is the genuine old-fashioned article, produced from the churning of cream into butter.

Order of our drivers or H. P. HOOD & SONS, General Offices and Chemical and Bacteriological Laboratory, 494 Rutherford Avenue, Charlestown, Mass. DAIRY LABORATORY, 70 Huntington Ave. HOOD'S MODEL CREAMERY, 7 Beacon St. and 55 Tremont St.

Latest News of the Financial and Business World

NARROW RANGE OF PRICES FOR GOTHAM STOCKS

Improvement Shown at Opening, But Market Has a Reaction Followed by Another Good Advance.

GAS QUITE ACTIVE

Continued improvement in most of the Wall street securities was shown at the opening of the market today. Consolidated Gas was prominent in the trading, opening 1 1/2 higher than last night's closing and making a further gain. A heavy short interest was thought to have helped up the market price of the stock as a good deal of covering was said to be in progress. The company notified its customers that it was willing to accept 80 cents per 1000 feet in payment of bills but there was no other news to affect the stock in any way.

During the first half hour of trading prices continued to advance fractionally, but the gain was not sustained, and at the end of the hour the market had softened considerably. Consolidated Gas dropped from 130 1/4 to 128 1/4 during the hour. Amalgamated Copper declined from 84 1/4, the opening price, to 83 1/4. The fluctuations of most of the other stocks were within a narrow range and much irregularity was manifested before noon. Missouri Pacific was among the strongest of the railroads, advancing from 7 1/2 to 7 3/4. Colorado Southern also was higher, advancing two points to 68 1/4. St. Paul declined 1/2 to 149 1/4.

New York Central, which has been very active and erratic the past few days, was a quarter higher at the opening this morning but dropped back to 127 1/2 before noon. It is said that the company will be able to make an excellent showing of earnings for the last fiscal year, ended Dec. 31, and it is argued that if such a record can be made in a year like 1908 with good management the earnings should be increased to a remarkable degree.

Union Pacific, which had made a good advance yesterday, sagged off 1/4 during the forenoon. For some days past Union Pacific has shown little life and other stocks have surpassed it in activity. However, it is thought by the bulls that the Harriman interests will not allow it to fall back to any great extent. It sold around 180 a good portion of the day.

Some irregularity was shown in the price movements of Boston stocks. Granby was strong, advancing a point to 109. New Haven advanced 1/2 to 163 1/2. Boston Elevated was up 1/4. North Butte, Amalgamated Copper and Boston Corbin declined fractionally. American Telephone & Telegraph was off an eighth at 127 1/2. The market was quiet, the principal trading being in Amalgamated Copper and United States Smelting.

During the afternoon the market made a substantial recovery from the low level of the day. At 2 o'clock Washburn preferred was selling around 51 1/2, an advance of 1 1/2. Southern Railway was selling above 27. Chesapeake & Ohio sold at 58 1/4, a gain of 1/2. Rock Island issues were strong, the preferred selling at 43. The Boston market was quite firm during the afternoon.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

WABASH RAILROAD.			
Nov. income	\$435,726	Decrease	\$87,500
From July 1:			
Total op. revenue	\$1,219,810		\$15,052
Total income	\$244,739		\$47,294
From July 1:			
Total op. revenue	\$3,407,310		\$334,702
Total income	\$1,227,099		\$137,371
From July 1:			
Total op. revenue	\$16,141,599		\$3,030,833
Total income	\$6,129,761		\$1,511,009
BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.			
Total op. revenue	\$5,948,085		\$1,050,467
Total income	\$1,719,549		\$88,119
From July 1:			
Total op. revenue	\$30,952,640		\$6,277,850
Total income	\$10,285,731		\$4,442,271
GEORGIA SOUTHERN & FLORIDA.			
Fourth week Dec.	\$63,871		\$7,438
Month December	\$272,239		\$27,928
From July 1:			
Total op. revenue	\$51,787		\$11,258
Total income	\$1,022,037		\$148,414
From July 1:			
Total op. revenue	\$3,443,107		\$538,823
Total income	\$1,227,099		\$137,371
From July 1:			
Total op. revenue	\$16,141,599		\$3,030,833
Total income	\$6,129,761		\$1,511,009
ST. LOUIS SOUTHWEST RAILWAY.			
Total op. revenue	\$1,022,037		\$148,414
From July 1:			
Total op. revenue	\$3,443,107		\$538,823
Total income	\$1,227,099		\$137,371
From July 1:			
Total op. revenue	\$16,141,599		\$3,030,833
Total income	\$6,129,761		\$1,511,009
LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD CO.			
Nov. income	\$2,001,678		\$301,111
Total op. revenue	\$1,846,634		\$250,703
Total income	\$1,055,644		\$50,408
From July 1:			
Total op. revenue	\$9,400,444		\$50,708
Total income	\$4,521,821		\$131,499
From July 1:			
Total op. revenue	\$1,164,326		\$34,443
Total income	\$1,335,739		\$104,948
From July 1:			
Total op. revenue	\$16,141,599		\$3,030,833
Total income	\$6,129,761		\$1,511,009

DIVIDENDS

The United States Rubber Company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on its first preferred stock and 1 1/2 per cent on its second preferred stock, payable Jan. 30 to stock of record Jan. 15.

The Kerr Lake Mining Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 20 cents a share, payable March 15. This dividend is an increase of 5 cents a share over the previous disbursement. At the meeting of directors, D. M. Steindler resigned as a director and as secretary and treasurer of the company and was succeeded by J. H. Susman.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the opening, high, low and last sales of the principal active stocks to 2:40 p. m.:

Stock	Open	High	Low	Last
Amalgamated Copper	83 1/4	84 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
Amer. Car & Foundry	50	50 1/4	49 3/4	50
Amer. Can. & Fy. pref.	109	109	109	109
Amer. Locomotive	55	56	55 1/2	55 1/2
Amer. Locomotive pref.	112	112	112	112
Amer. Smelt. & Refining	90 1/2	91 1/4	90 1/4	90 1/2
Am. Steel & Ref. pref.	104	104 1/2	104	104
Amer. Steel Foundry	26 1/4	26 1/4	26 1/4	26 1/4
Amer. Sugar	129	129	129	129
Amer. Tel. & Tel.	127 1/2	127 1/2	126 3/4	126 3/4
Amer. Tobacco pref.	93	93	93	93
Anaconda	49 1/2	49 1/2	49	49
Atchafalpa	107 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
Atchafalpa pref.	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4
Atlantic Coast Line	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/4
Baltimore & Ohio	111 1/4	111 1/4	110 3/4	110 3/4
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	71 1/4	71 1/4	69 1/2	69 1/2
Canadian Pacific	177 1/4	177 1/4	177	177
Central Leather	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Central of New Jersey	230	230	230	230
Chesapeake & Ohio	57 3/4	58 1/4	57 3/4	57 3/4
Chicago & Alton	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2
Chicago & Great Western	74 1/4	74 1/4	74 1/4	74 1/4
Colorado Fuel & Iron	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Colorado Southern	68 1/4	68 1/4	68 1/2	68 1/2
Consolidated Gas	130	130 1/4	129 1/4	129 1/4
Erie	23 1/4	23 1/4	23	23
Erie pref.	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
Great Northern pref.	145 1/4	145 1/4	145 1/4	145 1/4
Great Northern Ore. pref.	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
Kansas & Texas	42 1/4	42 1/4	42 1/4	42 1/4
Louisville & Nashville	125	125 1/4	125	125 1/4
Mexican Central	24 1/4	24 1/4	23 3/4	23 3/4
Missouri Pacific	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2
Northern Lead	79 1/2	79 1/2	79	79
New York Central	128 1/4	128 1/4	128 1/4	128 1/4
N. Y. N. H. & H.	163 1/4	163 1/4	163 1/4	163 1/4
Norfolk & Western	65 1/4	65 1/4	65 1/4	65 1/4
Northern Pacific	141 3/4	141 3/4	141 3/4	141 3/4
Northwestern	179 1/4	179 1/4	179 1/4	179 1/4
Pennsylvania	134 1/4	134 1/4	133 3/4	133 3/4
People's Gas	104 1/4	104 1/4	103 3/4	103 3/4
Reading	141 1/4	141 1/4	140 3/4	140 3/4
Republic Steel	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2
Rock Island pref.	61 1/4	61 1/4	61	61
Rock Island	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2
Sioux-Sheffield S. & L.	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2
Southern Pacific	120	120	119 1/2	119 1/2
Southern Railway	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
St. Paul	150 3/4	150 3/4	149 1/2	149 1/2
Texas Pacific	36 1/4	36 1/4	36 1/2	36 1/2
Union Pacific	181 1/2	181 1/2	181 1/2	181 1/2
U. S. Rubber pref.	106 1/4	106 1/4	106 1/4	106 1/4
U. S. Steel	312 1/2	312 1/2	312 1/2	312 1/2
U. S. Steel pref.	113 1/4	113 1/4	113 1/4	113 1/4
Wabash	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Western Union	68 1/4	68 1/4	68 1/4	68 1/4
Westinghouse Electric	58	58	58	58
Wisconsin Central	27 1/4	27 1/4	27 1/4	27 1/4

BONDS

Stock	Open	High	Low
Am. Tel. & Tel. conv.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Atchafalpa 4s	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4
Chicago Rock Island 4s	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
Baltimore & Ohio 4s	100	100 1/8	100
Interboro Met. Co. 4 1/2s	79 1/4	79 1/4	79 1/4
N. Y. City 4 1/2s new	111 1/4	111 1/4	111 1/4
Reading gen. 4s	100 1/8	100 1/8	100 1/8
Union Pacific conv. 4s	104 1/8	104 1/8	104 1/8
United States Steel 5s	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Westinghouse 4s	92 1/4	92 1/4	92 1/4

GOVERNMENT BONDS

Stock	Open	High	Low
U. S. Reg. 2s	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
do coupon	103	103	103
U. S. Reg. 3s	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
do coupon	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
Small bonds	100	100	100
U. S. Reg. 4s	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2
do coupon	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2
Panama 4s	102	102	102
do coupon	102	102	102
Dist. Columbia 4 1/2s	109	109	109

MARKET NEWS

CHICAGO.—The annual meeting of Swift & Co. was held at the offices of the company yesterday. The financial report submitted shows that the gross business, in the fiscal year ended Sept. 30, 1908, while something more than \$240,000,000, or about \$10,000,000 less than of the previous 12 months, was entirely satisfactory in the matter of profits. More than \$2,800,000 was added to surplus. Based upon the accounts paid in dividends and added to surplus and reserve funds after allowing \$1,700,000 for depreciation, the gross amount earned, on \$50,000,000 capital stock appears to have been \$7,700,000 or slightly more than 15 per cent, which compares with substantially 12.60 per cent on a similar total of share capital in the preceding year. Under date of Oct. 3, 1908, the reports show that the company had a surplus of \$18,000,000. Stockholders voted to increase the capital stock of the company from \$50,000,000 to \$60,000,000.

The New York Air Brake Company has notified the New York Stock Exchange that it purposes to increase its capital stock from \$10,000,000 to \$13,000,000 to provide for the conversion of the \$3,000,000 first mortgage 6 per cent bonds. The privilege of conversion of these bonds into stock at par begins on July 1, 1909, and terminates on July 1, 1914.

For the fourth week of December the gross earnings of 20 railroads aggregated \$11,285,254, against \$10,283,737 in the corresponding period last year, an increase of \$1,001,517, or 9.74 per cent. For the month of December the gross earnings of 20 railroads aggregated \$25,177,896, against \$23,070,378 in the corresponding period last year, an increase of \$2,107,518, or 9.13 per cent. The gross earnings of 53 roads decreased 8.92 per cent; operating expenses decreased 15.01 per cent and net earnings increased 5.13 per cent.

LONDON MARKET—4 P. M.

Stock	Decline
Consols, money	83 1/4
Consols, account	83 1/4
Anaconda	49 1/4
Atchafalpa	101 1/4
Canadian Pacific	177 1/4
St. Paul	150 3/4
Illinois Central	140 1/4
Louisville & Nashville	125 1/4
N. Y. Central	128 1/4
Pennsylvania	134 1/4
Southern Pacific	119 1/4
Union Pacific	181 1/2
U. S. Steel	312 1/2

OPERATING COST IS KEPT DOWN AND SHOWING IS GOOD

Massachusetts Street Railway Companies Make a Better Showing Last Fiscal Year Than in Preceding One.

GOOD MANAGEMENT

By careful management the Massachusetts Street Railway Companies, a consolidated report of which was issued by the railroad commissioners, enjoyed in many respects a more prosperous period in the fiscal year ended Sept. 30 last than they did the preceding year.

It is particularly noticeable that the operating ratio of 86.7 per cent for 1908 was a full point lower than the 1907 ratio, and 7 of 1 per cent under that of two years ago. In fact, the operating ratio was the lowest for at least 10 years. Although the gross earnings for 1908 were \$143,000 larger than those of 1907, the operating expenses were \$148,000 less than the corresponding item of the previous year.

Gross earnings as a whole were not much larger than those of 1907, for the percentage increase was only .6 of 1 per cent, whereas the gain in 1907 was nearly 4 per cent. And while operating expenses last year were slightly decreased, they were increased 4.3 per cent in 1908.

Fixed charges this year were also conspicuous for the gain of 5.9 per cent, and compare with a gain in 1907 of but 4 per cent. The operations as a whole were more favorable in 1908 for the stockholders, for although the divisible income was decreased 7 per cent, the distribution to stockholders was 6.1 per cent larger than in 1907. This resulted, however, in the final surplus having been reduced from over \$400,000 in 1907 to about \$144,000 in 1908.

While the surplus for the stock has been decreased during the past two years 1.5 per cent, the amount paid in dividends has increased 10.8 per cent.

BOSTON CURE

Range of prices from 10 a. m. to 2 p. m.	High	Low
Amalgamated	84 1/2	83 1/2
Am. Can. & Fy. pref.	109	109
Am. Locomotive	55	55 1/2
Am. Locomotive pref.	112	112
Am. Smelt. & Refining	90 1/2	91 1/4
Am. Steel & Ref. pref.	104	104 1/2
Amer. Sugar	129	129
Amer. Tel. & Tel.	127 1/2	126 3/4
Amer. Tobacco pref.	93	93
Anaconda	49 1/2	49
Atchafalpa	107 1/2	106 1/2
Atchafalpa pref.	101 1/4	101 1/4
Atlantic Coast Line	110 1/2	110 1/4
Baltimore & Ohio	111 1/4	110 3/4
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	71 1/4	69 1/2
Canadian Pacific	177 1/4	177
Central Leather	25 1/2	25 1/2
Central of New Jersey	230	230
Chesapeake & Ohio	57 3/4	57 3/4
Chicago & Alton	69 1/2	69 1/2
Chicago & Great Western	74 1/4	74 1/4
Colorado Fuel & Iron	45 1/2	45 1/2
Colorado Southern	68 1/4	68 1/2
Consolidated Gas	130	129 1/4
Erie	23 1/4	23
Erie pref.	106 1/2	106 1/2
Great Northern pref.	145 1/4	145 1/4
Great Northern Ore. pref.	72 1/2	72 1/2
Kansas & Texas	42 1/4	42 1/4
Louisville & Nashville	125	125 1/4
Mexican Central	24 1/4	23 3/4
Missouri Pacific	70 1/2	70 1/2
Northern Lead	79 1/2	79
New York Central	128 1/4	128 1/4
N. Y. N. H. & H.	163 1/4	163 1/4
Norfolk & Western	65 1/4	65 1/4
Northern Pacific	141 3/4	141 3/4
Northernwestern	179 1/4	179 1/4
Pennsylvania	134 1/4	133 3/4
People's Gas	104 1/4	103 3/4
Reading	141 1/4	140 3/4
Republic Steel	70 1/2	70 1/2
Rock Island pref.	61 1/4	61
Rock Island	75 1/2	75 1/2
Sioux-Sheffield S. & L.	75 1/2	75 1/2
Southern Pacific	120	119 1/2
Southern Railway	25 1/2	25 1/2
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Texas Pacific	36 1/4	36 1/2
Union Pacific	181 1/2	181 1/2
U. S. Rubber pref.	106 1/4	106 1/4
U. S. Steel	312 1/2	312 1/2
U. S. Steel pref.	113 1/4	113 1/4
Wabash	19 1/2	19 1/2
Western Union	68 1/4	68 1/4
Westinghouse Electric	58	5

Contributions on Topics of Interest
by Subscribers are Solicited.

THE HOME FORUM

A Page of Interest to All
the Family

British Nobility and the Simple Life

Some clever people declare that the people's fight against the House of Lords and the great wave of socialism which seems to be spreading over the country are responsible for the deliberate and simple lives the members of the aristocracy are now leading. Those behind the scenes are aware of the fact that the King himself takes the lead in these matters. Nothing disgusts His Majesty so much as the persistent attempts by vulgar but fabulously rich people to climb the social ladder by extravagant dinners and entertainments, and with his finger always on the public pulse, the King has realized that publication of news of extravagant dinner parties when there are thousands of unemployed in the London streets is not calculated to do royalty any good. The fashionable restaurants have taken the King's hint, and now persons who take large tables and order 15 courses are considered in very bad form.

Home Made Candies

Almost every mother knows how to make the plain wholesome taffies for ordinary good times, but it requires an exact recipe, much carefulness, and dainty ideas to produce something unusual and pretty in the way of home-made sweets. But results are worth the effort.

Candied violets are a confection worthy of the very prettiest and daintiest of ladies' teas, or children's fetes. The recipe here given is taken from Mrs. Rorer's well-known book and its directions should be followed with the minutest attention to details for happy results.

Select the desired quantity of perfect, sweet violets, spread them on an inverted sieve, and stand in the air until slightly dried, but not crisp. Make a syrup from a half pound of granulated sugar and a half pint of water, boil until it spins a thread; then take each violet by the stem, dip it down into the hot syrup, put back on the inverted sieve, which should be slightly oiled, and stand aside for several hours.

If the violets then look preserved and clear, they will not require a second dipping; but if they look dry as though part of the leaves were not saturated with the syrup, dip them all a second time. Then melt a half cup of fondant, add two drops of essence of violet and sufficient water, a drop at a time, to give the fondant a thin greyish color, then dip the violets into this, one at a time, dust with sifted granulated sugar and place on oiled paper to harden. Fondant is a preparation of sugar and water boiled to a mass and kneaded in confectioners' sugar. It has been described in another recipe.

Rose leaves may be treated in this manner, using a fine wire sieve to lift them in and out of the syrup, and using the essence of rose for flavor, with two drops of cochineal for coloring.

Girlish

The average girl is ambitious to make a name for herself, but she usually ends by accepting some man's. —Chicago News.

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A Former Kentucky Girl Is Now the "First Lady of Massachusetts"



MRS. EBEN S. DRAPER

The wife of the new Governor of the commonwealth of Massachusetts is a handsome and distinguished woman, daughter of a remarkable man of affairs as well as wife to a wealthy and rising man. Her father was Gen. B. H. Bristow of Kentucky, later a lawyer of New York city. He served as a cabinet officer at Washington, having been President Grant's secretary of the treasury. Gen. Bristow was later a prominent candidate for the nomination of President, and Mrs. Draper has been used to the atmosphere of diplomacy and affairs of state from her childhood. She has traveled extensively, was the guest in Rome of the ambassador when the Governor's brother, Gen. W. F. Draper, represented this country there, and she occupied a prominent position for a time in the society of Rome. She has been a remarkable mother in her rearing of two sons and a daughter, showing good judgment and ability in the domestic life, as well as in the social world. Her beauty of character has been especially revealed in the untiring interest she has taken in

the development of the town of Hopedale, where her husband's factories are situated. She has been an inspiration for the glorifying of neighborhood yards into the aspect of a continuous park. Beside this she has given a hospital to the city. One of the strong traits in Mrs. Draper's character is shown by her residence in Hopedale almost the entire year, encouraging by her presence the beauty of the lives and homes of the workers there, and for this both Governor and Mrs. Draper are known from one end of America to the other—their pride in their home town and their success in making it a garden spot of America.

Getting Close to the Pelican

During the last seven years, Frank M. Chapman, curator of ornithology in the American Museum of Natural History, with the assistance of artist and taxidermist, has devoted the nesting season of birds to collecting specimens and making field studies and photographs on which to base a series of what are known as "Habitat Groups" of the North American birds.

One of the most striking of the photographs is that which was taken on Pelican Island in March, 1905, on Mr. Chapman's fourth visit to that great habitat of the pelican.

On a prior visit he had erected a blind among the thickly set nests, which was eventually accepted by the birds as a part of the landscape. So although even now his approach in a sloop warned off the timorous old folk, they flocked back as soon as he had disappeared within the recesses of the blind.

"Soon the birds began to return to the nests or young they had reluctantly deserted at my approach, and in a few minutes the routine of Pelican Island was resumed, and one experienced the whole-some satisfaction and quite indescribable fascination of being closely surrounded by wild creatures that, quite unaware of your existence, live their lives in an absolutely natural manner. With a wing spread of between seven and eight feet, a pelican is an impressive bird, even at a distance, but when dozens of the broad pinioned birds swept by me within arm's length, I realized that, given the excitable, courageous nature of terns and gulls, the pelicans might dispense with the services of a warden."

Tripped Up by Swan Boats

A lesson on boats was being developed with a class of foreign children at the West End a few days ago. It had been made clear that steamboats go by steam, sailboats by the sails, and so on, everything seeming to be understood until the teacher asked how the swan boats of the Boston Public Garden are propelled.

There were a few seconds of silence, then a little girl eagerly volunteered: "There's a 'bluff' duck behind."

Where President Roosevelt Will Hunt.

The latest publication of Winston Churchill, "The Britisher," deals with a visit he paid in 1907, while under seclusion and Uganda. It gives ample evidence that the politician has not yet submerged the journalist in Winston Churchill's personality.

The journey began at Mombasa, whence the Uganda Railroad transported the party to the Victoria Nyanza. This journey provides a succession of transformation scenes. First, the low, flat country on the coast line, on all sides, "vegetation moist, tumultuous and varied." Then, rising through virgin forest, the high plain country is reached, running up to a height of 8000 feet—and so down again to the level of the lake, at about 4000 feet. "The plains are crowded with wild animals. From the

windows of the carriage the whole Zoological Garden can be seen disporting itself," and "a wonderful picture is unfolded to us of herds of antelopes and gazelles and troops of zebras—sometimes 400 or 500 together—undisturbed by the passing train. At Simba, in the twilight, a dozen giraffes are seen 'lolling' off among scattered trees, and at Nakur 'six yellow lions walked in leisurely mood across the rails in broad daylight.'

The Slumbers of the Brook

The poetical young man with soulful eyes was walking with his matter of fact brother by the brookside.

"How the stream tosses in its slumber!" he exclaimed.

"Yes," answered his brother; "and you would, too, if your bed was full of stones." —Youth's Companion.

WANTED: MEN

The world is looking for men, today. For men who are clean and are true; For those whose hearts are in the right place, Who go 'long the road with a smile on the face — I say! Is it looking for you?

The world is calling for men, today. With "Love" as their watchword, not "Hate"; Who will reach out their hands to lift others up. To the hungry give food, to the thirsty a cup— When it calls will you be too late?

The world is looking for men, today. Who cannot be swayed from the right; Who hold, like anchors, 'gainst buffeting wave Of malice and envy and wrong; who are brave— When it looks will you be in sight?

The world has a mission for men, today. For men who are earnest and strong; It wants them to lift the load from the weak. And words of hope and courage to speak— In this work will you go along?

The world has a place for men, today. No, not in the great hall of fame; But down on the ground where people live. Who need the help you alone can give— I say! Shall I put down your name?

The world is part of you, my man, And you are a part of it, too; The things that make up the whole span of life— The joy and the pain, the love and the strife— Belong not alone, then, to you.

The other man's lot is best, you think? That depends on the point of view; Just take his sorrow and give him your joy. Trade your weal for his woe, and I think, my boy, The balance will all favor you.

Then, when the world is looking today, For men who are good and true, Be not the laggard, but give it your name; Stand firm in the line, your God is the same Who made all the world for you:

Made it for yesterday and today, But yesterday you were asleep; Today, with your hope, your strength and your smile, You can make the world happier the while Your place in its ranks you keep. —C. E. Whelan.

ATONEMENT

There are few greater inconsistencies in the criticism of Christian Science than the manner in which the various churches attack it for differing from them on points on which they differ as completely from one another. Such points are the significance to be attached to heaven and hell, and the meaning of the phrase "eternal punishment," but perhaps the most remarkable of all is the teaching of the atonement. The fact is that the churches have absolutely no common teaching whatever on this point; indeed, they are approaching perilously near a position where a certain Latin proverb may be adapted so as to read, "As many churches, so many atonements." And it seems only fair to ask these critics mercifully to withhold their onslaughts until they are at least agreed among themselves as to what they mean.

Now there is no doubt at all as to the meaning of the word "atonement." It is simply to make or set at one, though it has, of course, attained a later theological and incorrect significance. The true meaning of a word is obviously its meaning at the time it was used. For instance, the Elizabethan meaning of the word "let" was to hinder. Hamlet's expression, "By heaven, I'll make a ghost of him that lets me!" means simply, "I'll kill the man who stops me." Consequently Paul's words, "Only he who now letteth will let," mean he who now hinders will hinder, though the word itself has since come to mean permit. The word "atonement" has gone through a precisely similar phase. The Greek text from which it was translated means to make at one, and it was in this sense it is used by Wycliffe in the earliest of our complete translations of the Bible.

The verb "to atone" is simply a later form of the old English to one or to

unite. The substantive was originally onement, and was used by Wycliffe in this form. In the days of Tindale and Coverdale, it still retained its original meaning, as may be seen by a reference to Shakespeare, to Spenser, or to Bishop Hall, nor was it until the year 1611 that it began to be changed to one of propitiation and expiation in which last sense it is used by Dryden. The "old word 'atonement,'" writes Norris, in his "Rudimentary Theology," with reference to this change, "has by a true instinct been deepened into the idea on which it rests, and has come to carry with it the idea of propitiation or expiation." There, roughly speaking, is the history of the word "atonement," and it is necessary, first, in order to show how completely accurate is Mrs. Eddy's use of this word as of every other, and, second, to show how the idea of vicarious sacrifice has been impressed on the text of the Bible, with all its effects in inducing man to believe that his salvation has already been worked out for him by another.

In teaching Christian Science Mrs. Eddy has retained the pure meaning of the word. "Atonement," she writes, on page 18 of Science and Health, "is the exemplification of man's unity with God, whereby man reflects divine Truth, Life, and Love. Jesus of Nazareth taught and demonstrated man's oneness with the Father." It would be difficult to express more concisely and more exactly the true sense of the term. When this true sense of atonement gave place to the sense of expiation, it became orthodox to represent Jesus as having purchased the forgiveness of man from God with his own blood. This is the Miltonic view, which has been described by a well-known English churchman as the immoral view, and it is one of the numerous theological

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Stories From Ancient Greece—The Iliad

PART II.

The greatest story Homer ever told was called "The Iliad." It is a long poem, all about the fall of Troy. You may be able to read this in Greek some day, but it has been translated by many scholars. The literal translation recently made by three eminent literary men, familiarly called the Lang, Leaf and Myers translation, breathes the very air of the mingled simplicity and grandeur of old Greece.

The story of "The Iliad" is the account of the beautiful Helen carried off from Sparta to Troy and the nine years siege of Troy by the Grecians to rescue her. In this story you are told of the ships which carried the Grecians across the sea, of the warriors' encampment, their sacrifices to the gods, their quar-

rels among themselves, their combats with the Trojans, the interference of the gods, and the final fall of Troy.

It is not a very lucid or direct history, because on almost every page the narrative is interrupted in order to tell the personal history of some of the heroes or of the doings of the heroes' fathers. Likewise you are told of the councils in Mount Olympus, the home of the gods, and of the struggle that old Father Zeus had with his children to keep them from interfering with what these mortals were doing. Zeus himself interferes, however, now on this side and now that, and the doings of these fabulous gods seem strangely like the conduct of mere mortals.

In one of the books is told how a goddess beseeched of the great armor maker, Hephaistos, the making of armor for her son Achilles, the mightiest warrior among the Greeks. In describing the wonderful shield which was wrought for Achilles, the poet Homer gives us the truest and noblest description of the life of Greece which historians have today. The mighty blacksmith forged this shield of bronze "which weareth not," and embossed it with silver and gold. He fashioned in the shield pictures of cities and vineyards, harvest fields and pastures, and described the wedding feasts and the going forth of warriors and the harvest homes. It must have been a very wonderful shield indeed to have such pictures wrought upon it, but the pictures described by the poet have come down through the ages as the pictures of primitive Greek life. You may read it in the glowing pages for yourself far better than it could be transcribed for you, and how when the armor was all complete the goddess mother sprang down from snowy Olympus like a falcon in flight, bearing the glittering arms to her son.

Where He Liked Nature

"Bobbie, do you mean to say that you played truant from school today? And this, of all days, is the one in which you have your nature class?"

"Yes, ma'am."

"What did you do it for?"

"I wanted to go out into the woods."

TODAY'S PUZZLE

CHARADE.
My first a tiny substance is that dances in the sun.
To keep it from the furniture keeps housemaids on the run.
And with my second every day They strive to keep my first away.
My whole in every house is seen And helps to keep things neat and clean.

ANSWER TO THE LAST PUZZLE.

Diagonals and Acrostic: 1. Mamma. 2. Happy. 3. Carol. 4. Discs. 5. Leech. 6. Naid. 7. Birch. 8. Desks. 9. Shows. From 1 to 2, March; from 2 to 3, hares; from 4 to 5, April; from 5 to 6, larks; from 7 to 8, primroses.

Chinese in America Adopting Our Dress

Evidence of the interest of the Chinese in American ideas is made manifest by the manner in which all classes are adopting the American dress. The merchants of the Chinese quarter in some of our cities appear either in thoroughly up-to-date American garments or in a garb which is distinctively Chinese.

Less is being seen every year of the combination of the oriental and occidental ideas of dressing. On notable occasions the richness and elegance of the attire worn by the dwellers in Chinatown are remarkable. The women appear more frequently in the streets than they did several years ago, and they are gowned in a manner which shows how devoted is the average Chinese to his family. The garb of the children, which in their early years is always distinctively Chinese, is of the finest quality, and of beautiful colorings. The homes of the Chinese in Chinatown are seen by few Americans. They are furnished artistically, and often quite expensively, although they are in buildings which from the outside look like ordinary tenements.

Giving Good Advice

One day a young author called on Victorien Sardou. His work was good, but he had been so far quite unsuccessful, and he was altogether penniless.

"I think I know what to do for you," Sardou said, "wait half a minute." He went into the next room and came back a few moments later with a note, which he thrust into his visitor's coat pocket. "I cannot spare you another moment," he said. "Go straight from here to the address on the envelope and you will be all right."

When the young author got downstairs he took the envelope out of his pocket. It was addressed: "A. Success, Esq., 1 Perseverance street, Paris." Inside was a banknote for \$20. The young author went to "Perseverance street," and not very long ago he managed to meet with "A. Success."

Family Thrift

"What do you want, bub?"

"Remember the boy you paid half a dollar to for carrying a bundle of Christmas things to the express office last week?"

"Yes, are you—"

"No, I ain't the same boy. I'm his brother. Say, mister, if you've got any New Year's bundle to send away I'll carry it for a quarter." —Chicago Tribune.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Friday, January 8, 1909.

THE MONITOR.

Christian Scientists in the field who send four subscriptions to The Monitor for one year will receive their own paper gratuitously.
MARY BAKER EDDY.

Chestnut Hill, Jan. 7, 1909.

Poverty Is No Handicap

IT IS OFTEN said in these days by careless or reckless speakers, for it is never truthfully said, that there is no longer an opportunity for the workingman, or the poor man, to rise in the United States. Scarcely a week passes which does not bring proof to the contrary.

In all likelihood, a man who a few years ago was a reporter on a Chicago morning paper, on a small salary, will succeed within a short time to the presidency of the greatest banking institution in New York city.

It may be held, however, that a reporter, strictly speaking, is not a workingman, although the average reporter will smile at this exclusion. In the event of such an objection, however, it will only be necessary, for present purposes, to touch upon the case of one W. C. Brown, who began as a section hand on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway at the age of 16, and who has just been elected to the presidency of the New York Central railroad.

Mr. Brown did not rise out of his position as a section hand by devoting himself to the making of complaints against any or all of the existing systems, capitalistic or other, but by putting in his spare time at studies which he felt would be helpful to him. He learned the telegraphic code in this way, and nine months after entering the railway service as a section hand he became a railway telegraph operator. Then he became a railway train-dispatcher. Then, because he worked constantly to improve himself, he became a chief railway train-dispatcher. Then he became a trainmaster, and—step by step, without "pull" or preference—he has since then climbed up the ladder steadily, filling almost every responsible executive position in the railroad business, and filling each position to the satisfaction of his superiors, until he is now the chief officer of one of the greatest transportation systems in the world.

It would be nonsensical to claim, or even to intimate, that such advancement as this lies within the reach of every man in the United States, but it would be entirely within the bounds of reason to hold that the opportunity of advancement is as wide open to all men in this country today—to the poor young man as well as to the rich—as it ever has been.

Poverty handicaps those only who give it reality and thereby render themselves subject to its domination. It can never handicap the man who insists upon his right to the possession of the qualities which make for success, and who, realizing their possession, puts them to the best possible use.

IT WOULD hardly be possible for the people of Boston and Massachusetts to attach too much importance to the brief but eloquent speech made by State Representative Walker of Brookline, on Wednesday, in accepting the nomination of the House Republicans for the speakership. Mr. Walker's Republicanism, it is unnecessary to say, is unquestioned by his party associates in the Legislature. This is made sufficiently evident by his election. All the more significant is it, therefore, that in addressing his party friends he should advise them to rise above party in the transaction of public business, and that his party friends, moved by his sincerity as well as his eloquence, should exhibit unmistakably their approval of this advice.

Representative Walker was speaking with particular reference to Boston and her needs when he called upon his fellow Republican members of the House to subordinate partisanship to public duty, but his remarks have application to the interests of every community in the commonwealth. He cannot take a high-minded and a broad-minded view of the needs of Boston without assuming and maintaining a similar attitude toward the legislative necessities of every other town and district in Massachusetts.

Inevitably, the peculiar and crying needs of Boston, the metropolis of Massachusetts and of New England, were uppermost in his mind as he felt the responsibility of the speakership falling upon his shoulders. "Under her present charter," he said, "the government is not a success. Lack of good government has brought the city a long way on the road to bankruptcy. This state of affairs weakens her credit, increases her tax rate, impedes her development, and affects seriously the industry and commerce of the whole commonwealth as well as that of the city of Boston."

After calling attention to the fact that the commission appointed over a year ago to inquire into the conditions existing in Boston's governmental affairs would report a measure for the solution of the problem which these conditions present, he asked: "As Republicans and representatives of the party in power, how shall we meet this situation?" and he answered: "I feel that the Legislature will rise to the occasion and treat this great problem, not from the standpoint of party advantage, not with a view to personal or political ends, not even according to individual preferences or theories, but with the firm determination to back up those citizens of Boston who have studied the question, and who, in the light of their investigation and experience, are trying unselfishly to draw such amendments to the charter of Boston as will give to the citizens of Boston a fair chance to get good government."

Boston and Massachusetts are both to be congratulated in having as presiding officer of the popular branch of the Legislature a man who has such a comprehensive grasp upon the most important question to come before that body during its present session; for this can only be regarded as indicating his ability, intellectually and morally, to comprehend the needs of the commonwealth, and to direct legislation toward the meeting of those needs.

THE CELEBRATION of the three hundredth anniversary of the discovery of Lake Champlain, from next July 3 to 9, inclusive, promises to be a most interesting event, and none the less so because it is going to partake of an international character.

The Appreciation of Art

THE LECTURE given by Sir Hubert Herkemer, in London, on what he termed "duelling" in old masters, draws public attention to something which for years has been a growing scandal in art circles. A sale day at Christie's or in the rue Drouet, if there are any masterpieces coming under the hammer, has ceased to be a gathering of art-lovers and dealers; it has become a society function. A throng of people, many of whom could not distinguish between Rembrandt and Rubens, crowd the salesroom, as if it was a circus, to hear the gladiatorial-dealers, who represent the millionaires of the world, struggling for the possession of a Raphael, a Tintoretto, or a Velasquez. It was in this way that Millet's great picture, the "Angelus," was disposed of in the Paris salesrooms, amid a scene of indescribable excitement. Once sold for \$100, it eventually changed hands for \$160,000. It was because of this that the famous Ansidei Madonna was sold privately for \$390,000. Had it come into the open market it is impossible to say what it might not have fetched, when it is remembered that it has been calculated that the Madonna del Sisto would sell for at least \$1,250,000. Very different was the lot of the men who produced these masterpieces. Raphael, it is true, became, so far as an artist might, the friend of popes and kings. He was, in the delightful phrase of today, in society, but not of it. Even he, however, never gained any remarkable reward. Millet endured a life of hardship. Andrea, that "sorry little scrub," went "up and down our Florence all unknown." Angelico passed his life in that exquisite little monastery, in the City of the Lilies, covering the walls of the whitewashed cells with pictures which are priceless today. When a modern artist offered to do the same for the halls of a great railway station, the directors decided that they could not afford the paint. As, however, that artist afterward acquired a world-wide reputation, the directors' decision was shortsighted.

In that story lies the gravamen of Sir Hubert Herkemer's jeremiad. These very directors would probably have gone down to Christie's and given huge sums for old masters which their inability to understand the genius of the artist whose love of art for itself prompted him to offer to fresco their walls for the cost of the paint proved them to be unable to appreciate. The piling up of enormous fortunes has led to an artificial culture. There are not enough old masters to go round, and consequently nothing is too much to give for an example of a great painter, if only the examples are sufficiently scarce. It was not in this way that the great private collections of the world were brought together. Sir Richard Wallace was not merely a rich man, he was a connoisseur of connoisseurs. A picture, a suit of armor, an enameled snuff-box, a Cordova saddle, or a Gobelin tapestry, all were the same to him. He bought these things because he understood and loved them, and not because his neighbor had not got them; and so he was in no danger of becoming the possessor of nineteenth-century old masters from the manufactories of the continent, or oak paneling, specially worm-eaten, in England.

The truth is that the value of art does not lie in converting houses into museums; it lies in bringing beautiful things, things that express the veracity of the artist, into a proper relationship with their surroundings; and this is not a question of money, but of intelligence.

SENATOR LA FOLLETTE of Wisconsin is said to be preparing a bill intended to provide for government ownership and operation of the telegraph systems of the country. Such a proposition, of course, involves very weighty considerations, and there is no probability it will be hastily disposed of. Considering the present state of the national finances, which will now not even permit urgent river and harbor improvements, there seems small possibility of its passage.

Yesterday a young woman I know came into town with a thin suit on. In the evening zero weather was approaching, so she wrapped a Christian Science Monitor inside her coat, across her shoulders and chest, and so did not feel the cold. That was "applied" Christian Science in reality.—Boston Post.

If this is intended to be a recital of an actual occurrence, then it may be said that the young woman in question did not, in consequence of the application, suffer from impaired circulation. The Christian Science Monitor was equally fortunate.

BEHOLD the regeneration of the Sultan of Turkey!—this same Sultan who reigned from August, 1876, until a few weeks ago—this same Abdul Hamid who sulked in the Yildiz Kiosk, Constantinople, for more than a quarter of a century—this same morose tyrant against whom the young manhood of Turkey was driven into revolt. He certainly has greatly changed.

It is hardly possible to find in history a parallel case—another instance where a political revolution and a few weeks' time evolved a similar and such a complete metamorphosis. Instead of sulking in his kiosk, the Sultan is mixing with the plain people, and giving every promise of becoming known from one end of Turkey to the other as the most genial kind of a man.

The other evening he responded to a toast at a banquet in a felicitous speech, and one that would have done credit to the best of after-dinner speakers. In the matter of fixing advance dates for the display of his genial disposition, he is making such headway as will entitle him ere long to rank with the most popular aspirant for political preferment at home or abroad. For instance, having learned that some of the American battleship fleet will arrive at Smyrna about January 20, he has, according to a cabled despatch, "decided to seize the occasion to show his cordial feeling toward the United States."

Besides sending several hundred naval officers, we are further informed, he means also to send his son, who will bear a message to the American rear admiral, inviting him, as well as a number of his officers, to Constantinople. It is said, moreover, that the Sultan will be disappointed if the invitation is not accepted. In this connection, the following excerpt from the despatch quoted above will interest the reader:

The Sultan's initiative in the matter has caused a good deal of interest, as this will be the first visit of any foreign fleet since the revolution and will contrast significantly with the last visit of an American fleet, which was for the purpose of collecting money due or else blowing up things in the attempt.

Admiral Sperry should be advised from Washington not to decline the invitation. We should do everything to encourage a continuance of the change that has occurred in the disposition of Abdul Hamid. It means wonderful things for the millions of his subjects in European and Asiatic Turkey. It means wonderful things for the Orient. And it is not without meaning for the world.

The New Sultan of Turkey

IF A STRAIGHT line were drawn across the Boston peninsula from the channel of the South bay, so as to embrace the South station, the Public Garden and the Common, to a point directly west on the Charles river, the district to the north thereby cut off would, roughly speaking, be equal in area to and correspond generally in character with, the "loop district" of Chicago. Except that in the case of Chicago this district is the clearing-house, so to speak, for the business of a city of more than 2,000,000 inhabitants—or, in other words, a city over three times the size of Boston in point of population—and presents a state of congestion with which only that prevailing within a limited area in this city could properly be compared.

For the benefit of those unfamiliar with the situation, it might be said that the "loop district" of Chicago is that part of the business center within the four sides of the elevated railway "loop" around which the trains of four systems of elevated railway move into and out of the heart of the city.

The problem involved in the bringing into this district every morning and the carrying out of it every evening—during what are known as the "rush hours"—of the hundreds of thousands of people who are employed and who do business within its boundaries, with expedition, safety and comfort, is the problem that Chicago has been endeavoring to solve for several years, and the problem which she now hopes to solve by the construction of a subway system which is to cost \$50,000,000.

Paradoxical though it may seem, every attempt thus far made to solve the problem has only contributed toward making it more difficult of solution, because the greater the ease with which people can be moved in and out of the "loop district," the greater the tendency toward congestion in that district. The limitation of the area of the business center which the "loop" has created makes real estate within that area immensely valuable, and this in turn leads to the erection upon the land of skyscrapers the population of any one of which is equal to that of a city of very respectable size. Scores and hundreds of these skyscrapers have been erected in the "loop district" of Chicago within recent years, and it is safe to say that scores and hundreds of them will be erected in the near future.

Whether the \$50,000,000 subway system will contribute to the relief or to the further increase of congestion within the "loop district" is a question which can be answered by any person—by a Bostonian as well as by a Chicagoan—who reasons from cause to effect. It must be clear to such a person that a further crowding of the business center of Chicago will follow an increase of the facilities for entering and leaving it; so that in the course of a few years it will be found that the subway system has come no nearer to a satisfactory or final solution of the problem than that achieved by the horse cars, the cable cars, the trolley cars, and the elevated railways, separately or collectively.

And it must be clear, also, that the only possible solution for the problem of "down town" congestion, not only in Chicago, but in New York, in Boston and in other large cities of the country—all of which are yearly growing in population—will be found in the expansion of the area of the business districts.

This, of course, will not be agreeable to those who own and control real estate in the crowded centers of the present time, but it will be a boon to the public in every one of our metropolitan communities.

Kansas and Canada— A Parallel

IT WOULD seem as if some one had recently published an article entitled "What's the Matter with Canada?" because the conditions said to exist there are similar, at least in some important particulars, to conditions which began to manifest themselves in Kansas almost immediately after William Allen White had published his article containing a gentle query and a most emphatic explanation relative to the Sunflower State.

There is, for instance, the statement given out by the department of commerce at Ottawa with relation to the financial situation in the Dominion, and which, with slight changes, could be made to read precisely like a statement given out at Topeka. It says: "The people are accumulating money at a much faster rate than the banks and business men can dispose of it in profitable investments. The result is that deposits in Canada increased during October to the extent of \$11,362,876, while the business of the country absorbed by way of current and call loans only \$3,322,014 more than during the previous month." In other words, the business men of Canada have so much ready cash at their disposal, and are so caught up with the payment of their bills—in which respect their position resembles closely that of the Kansas farmers—that they do not have to borrow to any great extent.

But this is not the only point at which Canada seems to parallel Kansas at present. "The crop movement began very early this year," says the report, "and the farmers were paid for their wheat and other products promptly; hence several million dollars of the increase may be due to the plentifulness of money in the rural districts." And, again: "It seems almost certain that, confronted with a decline of almost \$64,000,000 in loans in Canada, as compared with this time a year ago, the banks will be forced to stimulate business by loaning freely wherever good security offers. It is rather a notable circumstance that, while the loans in Canada are enormously less than they were a year ago, the banks are finding a use for some of their funds by an increase of \$6,000,000 on the loans made abroad."

We have not heard that Kansas has been lending money in London, Paris, Berlin, Frankfurt and Amsterdam, but very likely it has. In view of all we have learned about conditions in Kansas of late, it would surprise nobody to hear that the farmers in that state were lending money to the Rothschilds. We do know, however, from the report of the department of commerce at Ottawa, that Canada is relieving the strain in Europe, and, presumably in this, as in other respects, our neighbors across the border are following in the steps of our fellow-countrymen across the Missouri.

THE PARTY at present in control at Pekin, it is understood, will be warned by the powers, courteously but firmly, that it must not give way to any reactionary impulses likely to disturb the calm which now pervades the Orient.

THE QUESTION of waterworks reform is one that has an interest for every city of respectable size in the United States. What becomes of the water pumped that is not paid for, or how to stop the leakage, is more or less a common problem.